MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIth YEAR.] *WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1810.* [No. 3299.]

George & John Barber,

NCE more requeſt all perſons indebted to them to come forward and ſettle their counts, either by Cash or Notes of Hand. onger indulgence cannot be given: Such refuſe to comply, are notified that the law be enforced againſt them. Thoſe who not ſettle their freight accounts regularly, not expect the ſame attention to their ſineſs as punctual cuſtomers, and their ds will be detained for payment.

y continue to keep a large aſſortment of *GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.*
And have on hand a quantity of
FRESH CLOVER SEED.
which they will ſell low for caſh, or on the uſual credit to punctual cuſtomers.

Their Packets from this City to Baltimore l commence running three times a week ut the firſt of April, when all perſons l meet with a ready conveyance for goods, in and tobacco, and Paſſengers with the accommodations; till which time they run as the weather permits. Thoſe who Articles on board are requeſted to be par lar in directing them, in order to prevent akes. Paſſage money muſt be paid before engers leave the Packets.

They have alſo a Schooner which will car- about fifty hogſheads of tobacco, which will employ for the tranſportation of engers, grain, &c. to any place on the ſapeake Bay.

They requeſt all perſons having claims inſt them to bring them in for ſettlement.
March 14, 1810. 4 w

Negroes for Sale.

e ſubſcriber will offer for *Sale*, for a term of years, at his Dwelling Plantation, in Anne-Arundel county, about five miles from *Ellicott's* Lower Mills, on the 9th day of April next, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day thereafter,

NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women and children.

e terms will be made known on the day of e.

DENTON HAMMOND.
Feb. 12, 1810. t s

David R. Geddes,

AKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that has opened an office in a room of the houſe preſent occupied by Mr. *Richard Watts*, Weſt-ſtreet, where he has commenced Practice of Law. He aſſures them that atever buſineſs they may think proper to ce in his hands ſhall be diligently attended

Monday, March 5, 1810. t f.

New Shoe Store.

HE ſubſcriber has juſt received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, an elegant aſſortment of LADIES AND CHILDRENS EAL MOROCCO SLIPPERS, of various lours, the beſt quality, and neweſt faſhions, ich he can afford to ſell as low as they can ſibly be purchaſed in either of the above aces.

JOHN WELLS,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
March 26, 1810. 3w

In Chancery,

March 10, 1810.

RDERED, that the ſale made by Enoch J. Milliard, truſtee for the ſale of the l eſtate of Solomon Jones, deceaſed, ſhall ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the trary be ſhewn before the 15th day of ay next; provided a copy of this order be erted three ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryd Gazette, before the 15th day of April xt.

The report ſtates, that 393 acres of land Saint-Mary's county, was ſold for 1760 lls.

True copy.
Teſt. NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

To Seine-haulers and others.

HIS is to give notice to all perſons, either Seine-hauling or otherwiſe treſſing upon my plantations, (Horn Point d Talley's,) that they will certainly be proecuted.

H. M. OGLE.
Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

REMOVAL.

John Wells,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he has REMOVED to the houſe in Church-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Mr. *Caton*, and lately by Mr. *Waters*, nearly oppoſite his old ſtand, where he has on hand a general aſſortment of freſh DRUGS and MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. all of which he can afford to ſell at very reduced prices.

Articles warranted genuine, and of the beſt quality.

Country phyſicians can be ſupplied on the uſual credits.
March 26, 1810. 3w

BARK.

THE ſubſcriber wants, this ſpring, one hundred cords of good Spaniſh, water, black or white oak BARK. He will give from ſeven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, if brought to this city; any one having that article to diſpoſe of, ſo that it can be brought to Annapolis by water, and finds it inconvenient to peal or deliver it, he will get it himſelf, and give a good price in proportion.

JOHN HYDE.
Annapolis, March 26, 1810.

Thoſe perſons who have the above article to diſpoſe of will ſend letters to the ſubſcriber as ſoon as poſſible. I. H.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be *Sold*, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of *Richard Higgins* late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, on the head of South river,

PART of the perſonal property of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of a number of very valuable young negroes, men, women and children; alſo, horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, houſehold and kitchen furniture, plantation utenſils, and many other things too tedious to mention.

The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale.

The ſale will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is ſold.

JOSHUA C HIGGINS, Executor.
March 27, 1810. 5w*

SHARPE'S ISLAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT 700 ACRES,

FOR SALE.

THIS valuable body of land is ſituated in the Cheſapeake Bay, about fifty miles from Baltimore, and 25 miles from Annapolis, near the mouth of Great Choptank river, in Talbot county; about one third of the iſland is in wood, principally Oak and Pine, among which is a conſiderable quantity of Ship Timber. The ſoil is very productive for the cultivation of Hemp, Tobacco, Barley, Corn, Wheat, &c. and Stock of every kind may be raiſed on it to great advantage. Fiſh and Wild Fowl are in great abundance. The improvements are, a comfortable houſe, three large barns, and other neceſſary buildings. This valuable iſland is in a ſtate of profitable cultivation. For terms, which will be made convenient, apply to

PHILIP THOMAS,
No. 27, Hanover-ſtreet, Baltimore.
January 29.

Notice.

ALL thoſe who may have occaſion to write to his Excellency the Governor of Maryland, are reſpectfully requeſted to endorſe on the back of the letter the words *public* or *private*, as the caſe may be.

☞ Thoſe printers who publiſh the laws, will pleaſe to give this three or four inſertions.
March 24, 1810. 4w

Notice.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at its next ſeſſion in April, for the benefit of the law for the relief of inſolvent debtors, paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1805, and the ſupplements thereto.

VACHEL ROBINSON.
Feb. 17, 1810. 8w.

Rags.

☞ Caſh given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

In Council,

Annapolis, March 15, 1810.

ORDERED, That the following acts, to wit: An act to alter and aboliſh that part of the conſtitution which permits certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county, An act to admit perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath to ſerve as jurors, An act to repeal and aboliſh the forty fifth article of the conſtitution and form of government, An act to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate as relate to voters and qualification of voters, An act to alter all ſuch parts of the declaration of rights, conſtitution and form of government, as make it lawful to lay an equal and a general tax for the ſupport of the Chriſtian religion, and An act to alter and aboliſh all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as require a property qualification in perſons to be appointed to holding offices of profit and truſt in this ſtate, and in perſons elected members of the legiſlature or electors of the ſenate, be publiſhed once in each week, for the ſpace of three months ſucceſſively, in the Whig, Evening Poſt and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore—the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, and in the Star, at Eaſton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An Act to abolish all that part of the constitution which permits certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no perſon reſiding in the city of Annapolis ſhall have a vote in the county of Anne-Arundel for delegates for the ſaid county, and all and every part of the conſtitution which enables perſons holding fifty acres of land to vote in ſaid county, be and is hereby aboliſhed; provided nevertheleſs, that if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, that in ſuch caſe this alteration and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government, ſhall conſtitute and be valid as part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, this alteration and amendment, ſhall be repealed and aboliſhed.

An Act to admit persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath to serve as jurors.

WHEREAS perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath are deprived of a full participation of the rights of citizenſhip, owing to their ſolemn affirmation not being admitted as a qualification to ſerve as jurors; therefore,

2. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the people called Quakers, thoſe called Nicolites or New Quakers, thoſe called Menoniſts, Tunkers and others, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occaſion, ſhall be allowed to make their ſolemn affirmation as a qualification as jurors, except in criminal caſes that are capital, and upon petitions for freedom, in the manner that they have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation ſhall be of the ſame avail as an oath to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

3. *And be it enacted* That before any of the perſons aforeſaid ſhall be admitted as a juror in any court of juſtice in this ſtate, the court ſhall be ſatisfied, by ſuch teſtimony that they may require, that ſuch perſon is one of thoſe who profeſs to be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath.

An Act to repeal and abolish the forty-fifth article of the constitution and form of government.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the forty-fifth article of the conſtitution and form of government be and the ſame is hereby repealed and utterly aboliſhed.

2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

An Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to voters and qualification of voters.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this ſtate, above twenty-one years of age, and no other, having reſided twelve months within this ſtate, and ſix months in the county, or in the city of Annapolis or Baltimore, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, ſhall have a right of ſuffrage, and ſhall vote, by ballot, in the election of ſuch county or city, or either of them, for electors of the preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, for repreſentatives of this ſtate in the congreſs of the United States, for delegates to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, electors of the ſenate, and ſheriffs.

2. *And be it enacted*, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby abrogated, annulled and made void.

3. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration of ſaid conſtitution contained therein, ſhall be conſidered as a part, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid as a part, of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

An Act to alter all such parts of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, as make it lawful to lay an equal and a general tax for the support of the Christian religion.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it ſhall not be lawful for the general aſſembly of this ſtate to lay an equal and general tax, or any other tax, on the people of this ſtate, for the ſupport of any religion.

2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid declaration of rights, conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the declaration of rights, conſtitution and form of government, ſo far as they are contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be, repealed and annulled on the confirmation hereof.

An Act to alter and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as require a property qualification in persons to be appointed or holding offices of profit or trust in this state, and in persons elected members of the legislature, or electors of the senate.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as require a property qualification in perſons to be appointed or holding offices of profit or truſt in this ſtate, and in perſons elected members of the legiſlature, or electors of the ſenate, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby repealed and aboliſhed.

2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Notice.

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, being unable to pay his debts, hereby notifies his intention of applying to Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and the ſupplements thereto.

JOHN HUNTT.
Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1810. 8w.*

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, JAN. 7.

ARRIVED at Brest on the 29th ult. the American ship Clyde, of Petersburg, (via Lisbon) capt. Horatio Moor, a prize to the Confiance privateer. She left Lisbon on the 2d for Liverpool. Her cargo consists of 229 hhds. of tobacco, 36 barrels of potash, and 16,000 pipe staves. The same privateer *burnt* on the 18th ult. the American brig John, which was on her passage from London to St. Mary's, one of the Azores; she was in ballast. The prisoners taken in the former prize are 12 Americans and a passenger; in the latter 4 Englishmen and a Swede.

Arrived at St. Jean de Luz the American ship Joseph, Samuel Stace, master, captured on the 18th ult. by the Enterprenant privateer. She was bound from Marblehead for Gijon, with a cargo of sugar, pepper, cocoa & codfish.

A letter from Naples, of the 6th ultimo mentions the arrival of a brig from Salem, laden with colonial produce, a prize to the Neapolitan privateer Le D'Aure.

The ship Francis has arrived at Rochelle, from Philadelphia, in 30 days, with 160 passengers.

ROTTERDAM, JAN. 9.

Arrived at Terschelling, the American ship Susanna, capt. Delano, from N. York, with a cargo of potash and tobacco, a prize to the Wagram and Loup Garrou privateers.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

Lord Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney have had several conferences on the subject of the pending differences with America, and their discussions had assumed the most amicable aspect, when the late dispatches from Paris suspended their intercourse, by creating occasion for Mr. Pinkney to apply to his government for fresh instructions.

JANUARY 16.

The American frigate John Adams, which sailed on Friday last, supposed for the Texel, returned to the Downs on Sunday; the port letters say in consequence of contrary winds. Her return, however, is accounted for another way. It is said, that she was brought to off the Texel by our blockading squadron, and refused permission to enter, on the ground of having specie on board, enemy's property. The John Adams, on her way up the channel, from America, we understand, was boarded and overhauled by the *Hussar* frigate.

The satisfaction which we and the country along with us, must feel, at the detection of any individual instance of peculation, compensates in some degree for the pain which results from the ascertained existence of such practices, and the general impunity of those who indulge in them. It is with a mingled emotion of this kind—of sorrow for the fact, but of joy for the partial security which results from the discovery of it—that we have now to announce the dishonesty of a public accountant of eminent rank and high connexions, if any thing but virtue and integrity could be high, whose deficiencies are already ascertained to amount to nearly *Three Hundred Thousand Pounds*.

To this naked statement we have nothing to add, except a demand of justice on the individual, and restitution to the country.

JANUARY 17.

Our government has agreed to grant licenses from Sweden to Norway; an accommodation whith has been anxiously desired in the first of these kingdoms.

The Danish government rigorously enforces the restriction on the trade with the Continent, particularly against vessels under the American flag.—Letters from Christianfand, mention that many of these and their cargoes are condemned without a shadow of reason, some whose papers were found correct, were condemned because they had availed themselves of the protection of a British convoy.

JANUARY 18.

The return of the John Adams, American frigate, is now ascertained to have been in consequence of bad weather only—and the report that was engrafted upon that circumstance, of her having been *visited* by an English cruizer, turns out to have been the ingenious device of a speculator in American produce.

JANUARY 19.

The presentation of Mrs. Pinkney at court yesterday, of all the days in the year, is looked upon as a favourable augury of the amicable views of the American minister, in regard to the pending negotiation between this country and the U. S. which is still actively carried on between the marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney.

It is said that government have resolved to send out a new minister to the U. States; and that this measure has been adopted thro' the active influence of the Marquis Wellesley. The report of a treaty between France and America, being actually concluded at Paris, is not believed; but, whether it is concluded or not, common sense requires that we should forthwith send a minister to America, as some one was expected there to replace Mr. Jackson.

American Intelligence.

SALEM, MARCH 23.

YESTERDAY the schooner Minerva, capt. Leach, arrived at Marblehead, in 60 days from Alicant. A gentleman who conversed with captain Leach, a few minutes, derived from him the following information:—That the French were within six leagues of Alicant, in 2 divisions (40,000 in the whole) one division destined to Aljeant, and were expected in every day; the other to Valencia; that the inhabitants were with all haste sending their plate and other valuables to Gibraltar and Cadiz, judging them to be the only places of refuge and safety; and were determined to submit to the French when they came without resistance. The Junta remained at Seville.

BOSTON, MARCH 23.

Ten tons of Hemp were yesterday sold in our market at *four hundred and fifteen dollars* per ton.—The Hemp was raised in the town of Longmeadow, in this state.

Extract of a letter from a Spanish gentleman at Cadiz, dated Jan. 20.

"The Central Junta have decreed, that from the 1st of Feb. their residence shall be at Cadiz.

"On the 14th of Jan. the French attacked the passage of Montisson and Villamanique, to enter into Andalusia, but they were repulsed; in consequence of which the patriot army is in good spirits.

"The general opinion is, that as soon as the Central Junta quits Seville the Provincial Junta of that district will take the whole command of the Province and some change will take place in the government. The central, it is said, give the other full power to act as they may see best.

"The Junta of Grenada and Cordova, have given orders to arm the whole population of the province in a mass.

"The French army is composed of about 50,000 (6,000 of which are cavalry.) Our army will be about 36,000."

SPOTTED FEVER.

Extract of a letter from Barre, in the county of Worcester, dated March 20.

"While myself & family are in usual health, (God only knows how soon the scene will be changed,) I devote a moment to acquaint you of the distressing situation of this place. The most dreadful disorder, the spotted fever, rages here in an awful manner, and in the country. In my neighbourhood four persons were interred yesterday—capt. Jonas Eaton, Edmund Hawes, Doctor Burrows, and the only child of major S. Henry; the latter, however, of a different complaint, Mrs. Perry attended the funeral of her brother yesterday, was seized with the disorder at nine in the evening, and died at three this morning—Mr. Perry is at this moment in a violent delirium, and not expected to live.—Mr. Thompson was in a very dangerous state through the night, but is a little better this morning. Last evening upwards of fifty cases were reported, and an additional number to-day. Not less than six or seven physicans from other towns, are constantly here, but not sufficient to attend all the sick."

[Seven cases of the spotted fever have occurred in Rutland, about 12 miles from Worcester. In Oakham 3 persons have died, and there are 7 new cases.]

MARCH 26

SPOTTED FEVER.

This disease is spreading melancholy devastation in the northern parts of Worcester county It has prevailed in Dana, Petersham, Barre, Rutland and Oakham. In the Worcester papers there were several accounts of its fatal ravages; and we have seen letters from that quarter which confirm the alarming tidings Between Friday and Monday last nearly 70 persons were attacked, and on Monday 7 were deceased Seven cases have occurred in Rutland, about 12 miles from Worcester.—No new cases had occurred in Petersham at the last date, but in Oakham there had been three deaths and seventeen new cases.

The Worcester Spy contains some remarks on this pestilence of the interior. It observes that this fever is different from the European spotted fever; and appears to be another kind of *putrida febris*. Its remote causes are traced to bad diet, corrupted grain, putrid miasmata, &c. That the European spotted fevers appear only in hot weather; the one now prevailing only in winter; that it appears to occur after seasons unfavourable to the productions of the earth; and therefore it were worth inquiry whether it be not occasioned by immature, crude, and consequently unwholesome provisions.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 24.

Just after our paper had gone to press our boat came up from the Narrows with several arrivals—among them is the ship Union, captain Piggot, in 48 days from Lisbon. Left there the 3d Feb. A few days before captain P. sailed, two couriers had arrived from Spain, announcing the French having forced the pass of Siera Morena. Two divisions of the French passed with muskets only, but the latter division met with obstinate resistance. It was supposed the Spaniards were bribed. Another courier arrived bringing the important news that the French had advanced as far as Tarragona, were attacked by the Spanish army under the duke Albuquerque and defeated with the loss of 6000 men, and were obliged to retreat through the pass again. When the courier left Cadiz, Seville, Badajos and Cadiz were illuminated. No particulars of the action had transpired at Lisbon when captain P. sailed. There was also a report of a revolution in the south of France, headed by Massena and Davoust; that they had sent deputies to lord Collingwood, offering to give up Toulon and Marseilles. The night before capt. P. sailed, a brig of war arrived express from England, but every thing was kept a secret. There was a report that she brought a confirmation of the revolution in France, and Buonaparte's proclamation on the subject. Major generals Stewart and Picton had arrived from England, together with the 79th Highland regiment, and the 94th regiment Scotch brigade, some artillery and cavalry, and recruits for the regiments in Portugal, composing in all about 25,000 men. It was said lord Wellington was expected at Lisbon to hold a convention. There appeared to be every disposition to defend Portugal. The Portuguese army under marshal Beresford were upwards of 50,000 strong, the British about 22,000 men.

MARCH 29.

Capt Burger, of the ship John and Edward, left Lisbon on the 5th of Feb. and informs us that the French army were advancing fast on the borders of Portugal, having reached as far as Barenta. Buonaparte was at the head of an army of 100,000 men, who were marching through Spain for Portugal Captain B. was informed by the British general Fane, that he believed the French would be in possession of Lisbon in April. The British army had received a reinforcement of 5,000 men, and expected to have as many more in March. A squadron of gunboats had gone up the Tagus to prevent the French from crossing. A number of the inhabitants of Lisbon had emigrated to the Brasils.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 26.

RUSSIAN MINISTER.

On Monday evening, Mr. Dashkoff, the *Russian* minister, gave an elegant entertainment to a party of ladies and gentlemen, in celebration of the emperor *Alexander's* coronation. Among the ornaments of the minister's house, a transparent picture, handsomely illuminated, was exhibited in the front, representing the American commerce entering the ports of Russia, and ornamented with an imperial crown over the initials of the emperor. This display was designed by the minister as a complimentary symbol of the harmony subsisting between the nations; but, unfortunately, it was misunderstood by a few persons in the crowd which surrounded the door; and the minister, to remove any possible cause of disatisfaction, ordered the lights to be extinguished.

While this was doing, a young man discharged two loaded pistols into the house, and the balls passed near the person of Mr. Dashkoff. The company having retired from the drawing room, to the supper room, were not generally apprized of this outrage at the time; but the next morning the citizens communicated the disgraceful occurrence to a magistrate, and the offender was arrested, and is bound over to answer for his offence at the next Circuit Court of the United States.

Mr. Dashkoff, on being informed of the spontaneous interposition of the citizens and the magistrates, acknowledged great satisfaction, at being relieved from the necessity of making a formal complaint to the government, and his entire confidence in the laws, for the vindication of the violated priviliges of a public minister. We forbear to mention the name of the offender, or further to detail the facts, on account of the pendency of the prosecution.

MARCH 27.

THE RUSSIAN ENVOY.

Yesterday being the birth day of the Emperor of Russia, the Russian envoy gave a party, and had the front of his dwelling illuminated by a transparency representing the city of St. Petersburg, and Archangel, and an American vessel in full sail, the whole surmounted by a crown and the letters A. I. Some citizens stopping to look at the transparency took up a notion that the putting of the crown over the American ship and colours was improper, this notion ripened into an opinion that it was intended as an insult and the ferment became general. About this point of time a young man, an officer in the U. States service, came up and imbibing all the indignation of those around him he discharged two pistol balls through the transparency.

He was apprehended this morning, and brought before alderman Kepple, who on motion of the district attorney, bound the officer over, himself in 3000 dollars, and two securities in 1,500 dollars each. In the course of the examination the officer with characteristic boldness and strong feeling, declared, that he thought it his duty as an American officer to bring down all crowns. I honour his feelings and admire his principles, while I lament and regret the difficulty into which they, and the imprudence of the Russian envoy, have involved him.

It will be recollected that some serious disturbances have arisen out of those kind of exhibitions. It will be remembered that in 1783 when peace was concluded between France, England, the joy of the Londoners was extravagant and wild, they took the horses out of the carriage of the French envoy, and drew it themselves, to and from St. James's, yet the same evening the same populace compelled the same envoy to take down and alter a very brilliant transparency, because there was in it the words "*Peace and Concord*." The last being mistaken for *Conquer'd*.

[*Press.*]

MARCH 30.

Yesterday arrived schooner Satellite, Sentry, 19 days from St. Barts. who informs that 2 or 3 days before he sailed, the French privateer schooner Superior, put into that Island from a cruize, and it was said she had on board upwards of 80,000 dollars, in specie and to the same amount in dry goods, which she had taken from vessels she had captured. She sent in two days before her, a Spanish schr. which she had taken, loaded with goods to a large amount.

The Superior was sold immediately on her arrival, and hoisted the Swedish flag. Capt. Seabury left there the brig St. Croix, Ansdale, ready to take in for this port, and above a hundred vessels belonging to the United States. Flour from 11 to 12 dollars, in demand.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 28.

The ship Resource, of this port, chartered by government, has arrived at Algiers, from Washington, and was about proceeding to Constantinope.

MARCH 30.

A London paper of Jan. 20 says—"This morning we had advice of the arrival of several ships from France, to obtain logwood and other articles from this country, admitted under the new custom-house regulations of Buonaparte."

Sarah Williams, in her 108th year, is now living in a small, but neat and comfortable little cottage, at the foot of that celebrated eminence called Brent Torr, situated about half way between Tavistock and Lidford. Within these few years she has cut five teeth, three of which still remain, together with four or 12 old ones. Her diet consists principally of broths, and other nourishing things. She has 12 children, the eldest of whom now living is in his 82d year, and is a strong hale looking old man. [*Lon. paper.*]

The Vermont Courier of Feb. 21, mentions, that a disorder supposed to be the Spotted Fever, rages at St. Albans, and that 9 persons have died of it in a few days. Among the deceased are Daniel Ryan, Esq. of St. Albans, and the Rev. John Richards, and the Honourable Amos Fassett, of Enosborough. The St. Albans Reporter of the 15th inst. says, "An alarming disorder seems to prevail in this as well as in many other parts of the country. Those who are taken live but a short time."

CONGRESS.

THE following message was received from the President of the United States on the 9th inst.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States,

I LAY before congress a return of the militia of the United States, as received by the department of war from the several States and territories.

JAMES MADISON.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS.

	Years for which returns were made.	*Total.*
New-Hampshire	1809	24,78[illegible]
Massachusetts	1809	69,5[illegible]
Vermont	1809	20,4[illegible]
Rhode-Island	1808	7,4[illegible]
Connecticut	1809	20,1[illegible]
New-York	1807	93,5[illegible]
New-Jersey	1809	33,9[illegible]
Pennsylvania	1809	96,6[illegible]
Delaware	1808	8,3[illegible]
Maryland	1807	39,0[illegible]
Virginia	1808	80,5[illegible]
N. Carolina	1809	47,9[illegible]
S. Carolina	1807	29,6[illegible]
Georgia	1809	25,0[illegible]
Kentucky	1809	40,5[illegible]
Tennessee	1805	16,2[illegible]
Ohio	1807	15,2[illegible]
Dis. of Columbia,	1808	2,1[illegible]
Mississippi ter.	1807	2,0[illegible]
Indiana ter.	1806	5,6[illegible]
Orleans ter.	1807	2,5[illegible]
Louisiana ter.	1809	1,0[illegible]
Michigan ter.	1806	[illegible]
Total militia		684,[illegible]

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1810.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

IN conſequence of a letter addreſſed by *. Eppes*, as chairman of the committee of ys and means, to Mr. *Gallatin*, requeſting opinion "as to the moſt eligible mode of aining money, by loan—keeping in view h the facility of borrowing ſums commenate with the exigencies of the U. S. and ultimate extinguiſhment of the debt conſted." The ſecretary of the treaſury has de a long, and as uſual, an able report, of ich the following are the outlines:

MEANS.

1. *Loans*—A probability that the holders the *exchanged* ſix per cent. ſt ck, amount- to 3,750,000 dollars payable in 1810, & the *converted* ſix per cents. due in 1811, ounting to 1,860,000 dollars, may be inced to re-loan the ſame, irredeemable for a years.

2. *Borrowing from the Banks.*

3. *Loans from individuals*, commenſurate h the national capital; and a "a portion the public lands, if neceſſary, given either a premium, or giving an option to the ſubibers, may be advantageouſly applied in ilitating loans, or improving their terms."

4. Iſſuing *treaſury notes*, to a moderate aount, bearing intereſt one year after date, yable to order.

5. *Increaſe of duties*, for the preſent, and caſe of war, to double their preſent aount.

6. *Public lands*—by a reduction in their ces, and ſelling them in large tracts, to w the attention of ſpeculators, who would ereby be excited to buy, in order to ſell a- in in ſmall parcels.

---

xtract of a letter from Malaga, dated January 23.

"Two officers of the Volontaire frigate, rived here laſt evening from Gibraltar, and ention that they carried from Mahon four ench deputies that had been to ſee lord llingwood, and landed them on the coaſt of rance near Marſeilles, in the night time. hat the object of their miſſion was a perfect cret, but that it was generally believed they d carried propoſals from the South of France d part of Italy, to declare themſelves indeendent, and ſolicited they ſhould be conſiderd neutrals by the Engliſh."

The brig *Somers*, captain *Fletcher*, has arved at *Kennebunk* from *St. Bartholomews*. e informs that he read London papers of n. 23; which ſtated that the French de ees were repealed, and that the orders of uncil would be revoked If capt. F. ſaw ſeries of papers it might not be on a paraaph in the lateſt that he founded his opinion. lthough we hope the edicts are reſcinded. e fear the idea has been produced by the cree of January 3, which we mention this y. [*Boſt. Pal.*]

That our readers, ſays the New-York Gaette, may form ſome idea of the wealth of outh-America, we ſtate (from official auority) the quantity of gold and ſilver coined Mexico alone for one year, ending the 1ſt Jan. 1810. This coinage all bears the w ſtamp of Ferdinand VII.

In Gold		1,464.818
Silver		24,708.164
Total	*dolls.*	26,172,982

We learn by the late arrivals from Havana, that the moſt rigorous examination is ade on the arrival of veſſels from the U. S. t that port, for the purpoſe of preventing e introduction into that iſland of political ncendiaries from France. Every paſſenger ſtrictly examined, and all ſuſpicious letters re taken poſſeſſion of by the government, nd inſpected for the purpoſe of preventing improper correſpondence being kept up, by emies to the colony.

[*Charleſton Courier.*]

The governor of Lower Canada on the 6th February prorogued the aſſembly of Lower Canada. The reaſon given for this ppleaſant exerciſe of his function was, that he houſe of aſſembly had taken upon themſelves to exclude a judge of his majeſty's ourt from a ſeat and vote in that aſſembly. After an explicit remonſtrance, the aſſembly was prorogued. [*Eſſex. Reg.*]

The Rev. Dr. *Rattoone*, has been elected y the board of truſtees, *Principal* of *Charleſton College*. He has accepted the ſtation, nd was to commence its duties on Monday aſt.

There are now living in Dover, N. Hampſhire, three ſons of *Robert* and *Sally Stevens*, who were uſhered into this world at one birth. Their names are, George Waſhington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferſon. They are about two and a half years old.

[*Boſton Chronicle.*]

Laſt Moments of Sir John Moore.

Extract from "A Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army in Spain," by James Moore, Brother to the General—juſt published.

THE following letter from capt. Hardinge deſcribes his fall:—

It had been ordered by the commander in chief to deſire a battalion of the guards to advance; which battalion was at one time intended to have diſlodged a corps of the enemy from a large houſe and garden on the oppoſite ſide of the valley; and I was pointing out to the general the ſituation of the battalion, and our horſes were touching, at the very moment that a cannon ſhot from the enemy's battery carried away his left ſhoulder and part of the collar bone, leaving the arm hanging by the fleſh.

The violence of the ſtroke threw him off his horſe, on his back. Not a muſcle of his face altered, nor did a ſigh betray the leaſt ſenſation of pain.

I diſmounted, and taking his hand, he preſſed mine forcibly, caſting his eyes very anxiouſly towards the 42d regiment, which was hotly engaged; and his countenance expreſſed a ſatisfaction when I informed him that the regiment was advancing.

Aſſiſted by a ſoldier of the 42d, he was removed a few yards behind the ſhelter of a wall.

Colonels Graham, Badgowan and captain Woodford about this time came up, and perceiving the ſtate of ſir John's wound, inſtantly rode off for a ſurgeon.

The blood flowed faſt, but the attempt to ſtop it with my ſaſh was uſeleſs, from the ſize of the wound.

Sir John aſſented to being removed in a blanket to the rear. In raiſing him for this purpoſe, his ſword hanging on the wounded ſide, touched his arm and became entangled between his legs. I perceived the inconvenience, and was in the act of unbuckling it from his waiſt, when he ſaid in his uſual tone and manner, and in a very diſtinct voice, "It is as well as it is. I had rather it ſhould go out of the field with me."

Here I feel that it would be improper for my pen to venture to expreſs the admiration with which I am penetrated in thus faithfully recording this inſtance of the invincible fortitude, and military delicacy of this great man.

He was borne by ſix ſoldiers of the 42d and guards, my ſaſh ſupporting him in an eaſy poſture.

Obſerving the reſolution and compoſure of his features, I caught at the hope that I might be miſtaken in my fears of the wound being mortal; and remarked, that I truſted when the ſurgeon dreſſed the wound, that he would be ſpared to us and recover. He then turned his head round, and looking ſteadfaſtly at the wound for a few ſeconds, ſaid—"No, Hardinge, I feel that to be impoſſible."

I wiſhed to accompany him to the rear, when he ſaid, "You need not go with me. Report to gen. Hope, that I am wounded, & carried to the rear."

A ſerjeant of the 43d and two ſpare files, in caſe of accident, were ordered to conduct their brave general to Corunna; and I haſtened to report to gen. Hope.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

H. HARDINGE.

The tidings of this diſaſter were brought to Sir David Baird when the ſurgeons were dreſſing his ſhattered arm—he inſtantly commanded them to deſiſt, and run to attend on ſir John Moore. When they arrived, and offered their aſſiſtance, he ſaid to them, "You cannot be of any ſervice to me, go to the ſoldiers, to whom you may be uſeful."

As the ſoldiers were carrying him ſlowly along, he made them turn him round frequently, to view the field of battle, and to liſten to the firing; and was well pleaſed when the ſound grew fainter.

From a ſentiment of veneration that has been felt in every age, the corpſe of a man who has excited admiration cannot be neglected as common clay. This impreſſion leads mankind ſometimes to treat an inanimate body with peculiar reſpect, and even to beſtow upon it unfelt honours.

This was now the ſubjects of deliberation among the military friends of ſir John Moore, who had ſurvived the engagement, when colonel Anderſon informed them, that he had heard the general repeatedly declare, "that if he was killed in battle, he wiſhed to be buried where he had fallen!" Gen. Hope and col. Graham immediately acceded to the ſuggeſtion; and it was determined that the body ſhould be interred on the rampart of the citadel of Corunna.

At 12 o'clock at night the remains of ſir John Moore were accordingly carried to the citadel by col. Graham, maj. Claiborne, and the aids-de-camp, and depoſited in col. Graham's quarters.

A grave was dug by a party of the 9th reg. the aids-de-camp attended by turns. No coffin could be procured, and the body was never undreſſed, but wraped up by the officers of his ſtaff in a military cloak and blankets.

Towards 8 o'clock in the morning ſome firing was heard. It was then reſolved to finiſh the interment leaſt a ſerious attack ſhould be made; on which the officers would be ordered away, and not ſuffered to pay the laſt duties to their general.

The officers of his family bore the body to the grave; the funeral ſervice was read by the chaplain, and the corpſe was covered with earth.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council.

William C. Miller, lieut. col. of the 30th reg. vice Th. W. Veazey, reſigned;—Nicholas Hyland (of Edward,) maj. of do. vice William C. Miller, promoted; Samuel Guy, junior, lieut. and Robert Kerr, enſign, of capt. Gerry's company; David Cummings, adjutant to the 30th reg. Cæcil county; Thomas W. Veazey, lieut. col. to the 49th reg. vice J. Ward, reſigned; Samuel Lane, lieut. col. to the 44th reg. vice W. Wade, reſigned, Montgomery county; William Cory, major, of reg. No. 1, Charles county; Jared Wilſon, captain, in 6th reg. vice G. Keainge, removed from Balt. city.

John Young and T. F. Daugherty, juſtices of the peace, Balt.

Samuel Fowler, inſpector of tobacco, at Nottingham warehouſe, Prince-George's county, vice F. Hamilton, reſigned; Gavin H. Smith, inſpector of tobacco at Lower Marlborough, Calvert county; Benjamin Johns, at Hunting creek warehouſe; James Hollinſhead, at the Cliffs warehouſe, and Joſeph Hance, at St. Leonard's creek warehouſe.

A letter received at New-York, from Liſbon, per the Union, ſays—"in conſequence of the purchaſes made for the Britiſh and Portugueſe armies, American produce had experienced a very conſiderable riſe—Flour was quick at 11 to 12—rice 7; corn 1 56; wheat 2 56. Beef and pork rather dull. Wine very ſcarce at Liſbon and Oporto, not having enough to execute Engliſh orders."

A Dead Whale,

Meaſuring 50 feet in length, was lately towed on ſhore at Block Iſland, near Newport.

Private letters from Paris ſtate, that king Jerome had incurred the diſpleaſure of the emperor, in conſequence of his declaring his reſolution to be divorced from his ſecond wife, the daughter of the king of Wirtenburg, becauſe he "had loſt all hope of having iſſue by her." He is alſo ſaid to have announced his determination to recognize his firſt marriage with Miſs Patterſon. This we conſider as a mere report. [*Lon. paper.*]

The Knell.

DIED, at Charleſton, (S. C.) on the 15th ult. Mr. Fox, of the Theatre.

——, At Hagar's-town, on the 25th ult. after a lingering illneſs, WILLIAM CLAGETT, Eſq. an Aſſociate Judge of the 5th Judicial Diſtrict of the ſtate of Maryland.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be *ſold*, at *Public Sale*, on the premiſes, on SATURDAY, the 21ſt day of April, inſt.

A LOT or portion of ground in the city of Annapolis, fronting on Church and South-Eaſt-ſtreets; the ſaid property will be ſold in three ſeparate parcels, as at preſent occupied by Meſſrs. Hanlon, Ruſſell and Sheleich.

The terms of ſale are, that the purchaſer or purchaſers of the whole, or of any part thereof, ſhall give bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money, within twelve months from the day of ſale.

There is on the aforeſaid lot a large and commodious brick dwelling, fronting on Church-ſtreet, well calculated for a tavern, and a good ſtand for a grocery ſtore; alſo a brick kitchen, ſtable, ſmoak-houſe, &c. thereto belonging.

Alſo a brick houſe, fronting on ſaid ſtreet, in a good ſituation, for a ſtore, with a neat and convenient dwelling in its rear; and fronting on Southeaſt-ſtreet is a large two ſtory framed houſe, where a candle and ſoap factory is eſtabliſhed.

Thoſe inclined to purchaſe any part of this valuable property, will no doubt view the ſame; a further deſcription is therefore unneceſſary.

The ſale to commence preciſely at eleven o'clock, A. M.

JOHN BREWER, Truſtee.

April 2, 1810. 1 3w

For Sale,

THE time of a MULATTO GIRL, about the age of ſeventeen, who has been accuſtomed to waiting in the houſe, and has thirteen years to ſerve.

☞ Inquire of the Printers.

Annapolis, April 2, 1810. 1 3w

Notice.

THE Commiſſioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the firſt Monday in May next, at the city of Annapolis, and will ſit for twenty days thereafter, to hear appeals, and make tranſfers.

Annapolis, March 23, 1810. 1

Cheap Goods.

THE ſubſcriber, deſirous to cloſe the partnerſhip exiſting under the firm of *Mich'l & B. Curran*, will ſell low for Caſh, the following articles, viz.

- ¼ and ¼ Iriſh linens,
- Superfine long cloth ſhirtings,
- Cotton cambric do.
- Chintzes and calicoes,
- Cambric muſlins and dimities,
- Plain and figured lenos muſlin,
- Plain & figured jackonet do.
- India book muſlin & handkerchiefs,
- Britiſh do. do. do.
- Printed muſlin and chintz ſhawls,
- Cambric border'd pocket handkerchiefs,
- Lawn and linen do.
- Cambric muſlin do. coloured borders,
- Long lawn for handkerchiefs,
- Linen & cotton brown holland,
- Silk ſhawls and handkerchiefs,
- Plain and croſs barred ſilk,
- Black ſatin and perſian
- Pink ſarſenet and ſilk,
- Sewing ſilk aſſorted,
- Bell Whitechapel needles,
- Gilt & common pins,
- Mock Madraſs handkerchiefs,
- White Marſeilles and Jeans,
- Printed Marſeilles & royal rib for waiſtcoating,
- Black figured ſatins for do.
- Cotton and ſilk ſuſpenders,
- Men's beaver gloves,
- Men's cotton ſtockings,
- Women's do. do.
- Do. ſilk do.
- Black tabby velvet for pelliſſes,
- Corduroys, velvets & preſident's cord,
- Second quality clothes,
- Superfine white flannels,
- Furniture calico and chintzes,
- Cotton counterpanes and bed tickings,
- Ticklenburg and burlap linens
- White German rolls,
- Blue ſtriped India cottons,
- White cotton & cotton thread,
- White and coloured thread,
- Cotton laces & thread edgings,
- 1ſt, 2d and 3d quality Morocco ſhoes.

B CURRAN, Surviving Partner of MICH'L & B. CURRAN.

And many articles in the DRY GOODS way, too numerous to inſert.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the above firm by note, bond or open account, are requeſted to come forward and pay the ſame to

B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 3, 1810. tf.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

26th March, 1810.

THE preſident and directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of *four per cent.* on the ſtock of the ſaid bank for ſix months, ending the 1ſt April; ſaid dividend will be paid on or after Saturday, the ſeventh of April, to ſtockholders on the Weſtern Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to ſtockholders on the Eaſtern Shore, at the Branch Bank at Eaſton, upon perſonal application, or on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct ſimple order. By order,

JONA: PINKNEY, Caſhier.

The Subscriber

HAS A

Quantity of Salt Beef,

OF inferior quality, on hand, which he will ſell low for Caſh, at his ſtore near the Dock. JOSEPH SANDS.

Annapolis, March 27, 1810.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order iſſued out of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the ſubſcribers will diſpoſe of, at *Public Sale*, on the firſt MONDAY in May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all

THE unſold part of the perſonal eſtate of *Rezin Hammond*, of *Charles*, deceaſed, conſiſting of five valuable negroes, and eight valuable feather beds, with bedſteads and furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention.

The ſaid property will be ſold on a credit of four months, the purchaſer giving bond, on the day of ſale, as ſoon as called on, with approved ſecurity.

The ſale will commence at eleven o'clock, at the late reſidence of the deceaſed, when further terms may be made known.

HENRY EVANS, BARUCH FOWLER.

March 20, 1810.

Notice.

DOCTOR SHAAFF is conſtrained to make a ſerious call on all thoſe *long* indebted to him for payment of their accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection, with authority, in caſes where it may be neceſſary, to enforce payment.

Annapolis, February 20, 1810.

Notice.

THE repeated treſpaſſes committed on the lands of the ſubſcriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, and on Fiſhing creek, have conſtrained him to prohibit all perſons hunting thereon, with dog or gun, or in any manner treſpaſſing on the ſame.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

23

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

ADDRESS TO CHARITY.

An Ode performed before the Female Charitable Society, in Providence, Rhode Island.

BEHOLD from yonder radiant sphere
All bounteous Charity descend,
To dry the weeping Orphan's tear,
And be the drooping Widow's friend.

Thou first of human virtues hail!
To thee we consecrate the day;
May thy persuasive voice prevail,
And drive each selfish care away.

Columbia's daughters* still appear,
The foremost in thy shining train;
'Tis their's the languid heart to cheer,
And soften misery's keenest pain.

Far brighter than the diamond's rays
The trembling tear in Pity's eye:
Applauding Seraphs here might gaze,
And waft to Heav'n the feeling sigh.

Ye who possess the envy'd pow'r
To gratify the gen'rous mind,
Let some kind action mark each hour,
Nor be to suffering merit blind.

Yet sacred is the heartfelt tear,
By sympathy and virtue given;
And though 'tis unavailing here,
'Tis surely register'd in HEAVEN.

* It is not known that there are in Europe any similar charitable institutions, directed and supported by Females.

THE TRIALS OF VIRTUE.

PLAC'D on the verge of youth my mind
Life's op'ning scene survey'd;
I view'd its hills of various kind,
Afflicted and afraid.

But chief my fear the dangers mov'd,
That virtue's path enclose;
My heart the wise pursuit approv'd,
But O, what toils oppose!

For see, ah! see, while yet her ways
With doubtful step I tread,
A hostile world its terrors raise,
Its snares delusive spread.

O! how shall I, with heart prepar'd,
Those terrors learn to meet?
How from the thousand snares to guard
My unexperienced feet?

As thus I mus'd, oppressive sleep
Soft o'er my temples drew
Oblivion's veil. The watry deep,
An object strange and new,

Before me rose: on the wide shore
Observant as I stood,
The gathering storms around me roar,
And heave the boiling flood.

Near and more near the billows rise;
E'en now my steps they lave;
And death in my affrighted eyes
Approach'd in ev'ry wave.

What hope, or whither to retreat?
Each nerve at once unstrung,
Chill fear had fetter'd fast my feet,
And charm'd my speechless tongue.

I feel my heart within me die;
When sudden to my ear
A voice descending from on high,
Reprov'd my erring fear.

"What though the swelling surge you see
"Impatient to devour:
"Rest, mortal, rest on God's decree,
"And thankful own his power.

"Know, when he bade the deep appear,
"Thus far, (th' Almighty said,)
"Thus far, nor farther rage, and here
"Let thy proud waves be stay'd."

I heard, and lo! at once control'd,
The waves in wild retreat
Back on themselves reluctant roll'd,
And murm'ring left my feet.

Deeps to assembling deeps in vain
Once more the signal gave:
The shores the rushing weight sustain,
And check the usurping wave.

Convinc'd, in Nature's volume wise
The imag'd truth I read;
And sudden from my waking eyes
Th' instructive vision fled.

"Then why thus heavy, O my soul!
"Say, why distrustful still,
"Thy thoughts with vain impatience roll
"O'er scenes of future ill!

"Let faith suppress each rising fear,
"Each anxious doubt exclude;
"Thy Maker's will has plac'd thee here,
"A Maker wise and good!

"He to thy ev'ry trial knows
"Its just restraint to give,
"Attentive to behold thy woes,
"And faithful to relieve.

"Then why thus heavy, O my soul!
"Say, why distrustful still,
"Thy thoughts with vain impatience roll
"O'er scenes of future ill!

"Tho' griefs unnumber'd throng thee round,
"Still in thy God confide,
"Whose finger marks the seas their bound,
"And curbs the headlong tide."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE,

Which happened during the American Revolution.

Extract of a letter from Dr. M——r.

Albany, 27th Dec. 1778.

BUSINESS having called me hither, I went to view the hospital, where many of our army were sick; I observed with pleasure, that no epidemical disease prevailed among them. Passing through the large hall in the midst of the hospital, I perceived a soldier, whose countenance struck me. He viewed me very attentively, finally called me, I drew nigh to him, and having seated myself, listened to him. I am a stranger, said he, however, can you not believe the words of an American soldier? The term of my engagement is almost expired; I have an extreme desire to return to my family, because I have heard that my brother is dead. I have found a man to take my place in the regiment. My father possesses a considerable estate in Virginia; what would you think of me should I request of you an hundred dollars? with that sum I can pay the sum which I have agreed to pay, go from this hospital, and again join my relations. I have the greatest desire to quit this state before the fall of snow, which is very nigh; we have no posts, consequently there remains no hopes of informing my friends of my unhappy situation. Struck by the bold, but honest request, I examined the traits of his features very attentively; I consulted the secret impression which his physiognomy produced upon me. I thought that I saw the character of honesty, and granted him the sum he requested of me. The surprise which my facility occasioned, cut short his words for a moment; but he soon shed tears which relieved him exceedingly; they were those of the most lively gratitude; he bathed my hands with them, and thanked me in the most energetic manner.

Some days after he came to see me, informed me more particularly of the state of his family, and renewed his protestations of payment the first day of February following. I had no uneasiness, and had he never returned the sum which I had lent him, I should not have lost it; for I enjoyed an exquisite pleasure in the act which I had done, and still enjoy it whenever it comes into my mind. Methinks I still see all the gestures of the young man, all the traits of his countenance, expressing the return of hope and happiness. Methinks I still hear the cry of his gratitude, rising towards his benefactor, and towards Heaven.

Five weeks after his departure, I received a letter from his father, his mother, and his uncle, a copy of which I send to you, (for I will keep the original as long as I live.) Tell me, I pray you, what you think of the offers they have made me, and what I ought to do. If I accept this astonishing return of their gratitude, I shall be considered as a mercenary, who has obliged only with a view of augmenting my fortune. If I refuse entirely, may they not accuse me of pride? I know not what to do: shall I go and reside among strangers by virtue of this singular adoption? I may perhaps expose myself to the reproaches of my friends; for it is not the opinion of the public that I dread. Tell me, I pray you, your opinion.

—

Virginia, Culpepper County, Nov. 18, 1778.

"I had two sons, one had already perished in these boisterous times, but he died defending his country; the other was also about to disappear; and you have saved his life by giving him the means whereby he might come and rejoin his relations. Already afflicted by the death of the former, I become every day more unhappy, through the fear that I should never again see the latter. But for you, perhaps this day we might have been childless. But tell us, what was the motive which induced you to that generous action; to choose our son from among so many others who equally merited your attention? Blessed be the invincible hand which conducted you secretly toward his bed, and made you listen attentively to his proposal. He has informed us that the day was the 14th of October: let it hereafter be an epoch of annual joy in our family—I consecrate it, that it may be distinguished from others by the most fervent thanks to the Supreme Being, by a suspension of labour, and by innocent pleasures. My servants shall partake with us the joy inspired by the sweet recollection; suffer them to share in the general gratitude; do not despise the care which they may take, for they are men, and I have always treated them as such. You have procured for our son, health, liberty, and the pleasure of again visiting his relations: What benefits! Happily, the young man has many friends and relations, had he not, the weight of his gratitude would be too much for him to bear. He has told me that you never have been a father; you cannot then conceive the joy, nor the paternal sensations which transport my heart; while nature has hidden them as a treasure from those to whom she has not given children.

"We are unacquainted with each other, it is true, but virtuous men are united by the bonds of intellectual consanguinity. Hereafter consider me as your friend; I will neglect nothing to merit that name; by the law of nature, I am the father of that son whom you have relieved; you are the adopted father whom nature hath given him in the critical moment when he was abandoned and in want; we are then brothers, and heaven grant this new union may last for ever!—Come and join us, come and partake with us the possession and enjoyment of all that we have;—you are already incorporated into our family; Come and take possession of that chair which awaits you at our table. My wife! But who can express the chagrin, the affliction, the joy, the surprise, the love, and all the different movements of her maternal sensibility? It was only by the most violent wringing of her hands, by her tears, and by her sighs, that you could conceive of the extent of her gratitude; not only our whole family, but all our neighbourhood, to whom your name has already become dear, will receive you as your merit deserves, and will convince you that there are still souls which have not lost, among the cruelties of this war, those sentiments which distinguish virtuous men.

"To convince you that this letter is not formed of vague words, inspired by the sudden joy of sentiments which will soon evaporate, and be forgotten; to convince you that the impression made upon our hearts by your generosity, shall be as durable as the service you have rendered us; the bearer of this letter, who is my brother's son, will deliver you an authentic and legal contract of one half of the plantation of ——, accompanied by a negro, which I give you, a second coming from my son, a third from my wife's mother, and a servant from each of my brothers.—This contract, as well as the bill of sale, as you will see by the endorsement, are signed, sealed and recorded, according to law. This new property is irrevocably yours. Happy if our soil, our government, and our climate can persuade you to dwell among us!—Join this small present to your fortune; come and dwell in Virginia, where your talents, your mercy, and your humanity, are already known, and will procure you all the advantages which the esteem of a grateful family, and the enlightened neighbourhood, can produce. May this messenger which I send, find you safe and sound, and bring you to our arms."

W——A——S.

An Original Anecdote of Sir Roger Curtis.

—

THE mirth and good humour natural to this gallant officer frequently led him into many pleasant adventures. Having received orders, while in London, to take the command of a squadron, and hoist his flag on board the Formidable at Portsmouth, he travelled for dispatch without servants, plainly dressed, in the mail coach. As it frequently happens in this sort of conveyance, the passengers were unknown to each other, and sir Roger found himself in company with a young man, who proved by his uniform to be a mate of the East-Indiaman then lying at the Mother Bank. When they had proceeded within a few miles of Petersfield, the young officer pulled out some cheese and bread from a bundle, and invited his fellow travellers to eat. During the repast, he entertained them with sea phrases, which induced the admiral jocosely to ask him many simple questions relating to nautical tactics, among others he demanded how sailors could see at night, and whether they were not sometimes compelled to tie the ship to a post or tree, until morning? The mate was not backward in bestowing a few hearty d——ns upon the ignorance and lubberly lingo of the admiral, who laughed heartily at the joke; and he not only bore the rough observations of the sailor with good humour, but the contemptuous grins of his fellow passengers. On their arrival at Portsmouth, the admiral shook hands with the mate, and went on board his ship. The same day sir Roger came on shore in his broad gold-laced hat and uniform; he was attended by several of his bargemen, and while walking up Point-street, he met his late fellow-passenger, the mate of the Indiaman.——Before the latter could recover from his surprise, sir Roger accosted him with "What cheer, messmate; you see I am not the lubber you took me for; but come, as I breakfasted out of your locker this morning, you shall splice the main-brace with me this evening; then you may square your yards and run before the wind to the Mother-Bank." The mate with astonishment, apologized as well as he was able, for the liberty he had taken with the admiral, who soon released him from his embarrassment, and advised him over a bottle, never to be decoyed, in future, by false colours, but to look sharply at the mould and trim of every vessel he met before he suffered them to surprise him. [*Lon. paper.*]

MAXIM.

—

HE who is puffed up with the first gale of prosperity, will bend beneath the first blast of adversity.

ELECTRICAL EELS.

—

[*From that part of* M. HUMBOLDT'S *Travels which has appeared in Europe under the title of* "Tableaux de la Nature."]

"THE marshy streams of Bera and Lotro are full of electrical eels, whose slimy body, dashed with yellowish spots, communicates in every direction, and spontaneously, a violent shock. These gymnoti are about six feet long; and, when they suitably direct their organs, armed with an apparatus of multiplied nerves, they are able to kill the most robust animals. The people of Uritucu have been under the necessity of changing the road over the Steppe, because the number of these eels had increased to such a degree, that, in every year, many horses, struck with their benumbing influence, were drowned in crossing the ford of a small river. All fishes shun the approach of this formidable eel. It even frequently surprises men, who, standing on the steep bank, are fishing with a hook, the vested line conveying the fatal commotion. In this instance, the electrical fire is disengaged from the very bottom of the waters."

THE IONIAN ACADEMY.

—

THE Ionian Academy established at Corfu, for the restoration of the arts and sciences, held its sitting on the 15th of August last. It was then determined, that in imitation of ancient Greece, the academy should every fifth year distribute Olympic prizes; computing therefore, from the period when the academy was created by the French government, the next prizes will be distributed in 1812, which will form the first year of the 648th Olympiad. The prizes will consist of medals, bearing on one side the image of Buonaparte, with this inscription: "*Napoleon, benefactor and protector.*" On the other side a star will be seen with these words:—"*To Genius the grateful country.*" The medals will be made of iron, which was the current coin at Lacedemon.

[*London paper.*]

From a late North-Carolina paper.

—

ON Tuesday, the 30th of January last, at 2 o'clock P. M. there was a fall of meteoric stones, in Caswell county. Their descent was seen for a considerable distance round, and 2 reports distinctly heard at Hillsborough, a distance of 30 miles. A fragment weighing a pound and three quarters, struck a tree in the new ground of Mr. Taylor, near where some wood cutters were at work, who apprehending the fate of Sodom and Gomorah, ran home without looking behind them. Encouraged, however, by a woman, whose *curiosity* was superior to her fears, they returned with her to the place and brought away the fire, which was still hot. We understand that governor Williams, of the Mississippi territory, (now in Rockingham) intends sending it to the Chymical Society, in New-York, to be analysed.—It is, he informs us, of a dark brown colour, porous, and probably contains iron.

KINE POCK.

—

BY a gentleman lately arrived from France, we learn, that a new mode of inoculating Kine Pock has been adopted, and is extending in practice with the happiest success. It is as follows: When a child has been infected, instead of a physician coming when the pock is mature, to take away the matter, and frighten the babe into tears and terror by his lancets, quills, &c. the parents announce by a card fixed outside the door, "that on such a day children in perfect health may be inoculated without expense, and with *ripe living matter*, provided that they are brought by their mothers between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and 4 in the afternoon."—The mother of the infant from whence the matter is to be taken is furnished only with a common sewing needle, the point of which she dips in the ripe vesicle on the arm of her child, and then immediately with it makes a slight puncture on the arm of that which is brought to receive the infection. No blood is drawn. If the children are asleep, they are neither of them suffered to be disturbed. This mode of infection, with living matter, never fails; no inflammation ensues; and the whole of the operation is performed by the mothers only.

The loss of the Austrians at the battle of Wagram, is thus reported in the Gazette of Vienna.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Prisoners.*	*Total.*
Generals	4	13	0	17
Officers	120	616	111	847
Soldiers	5507	17490	7479	30476
Horses	1933	1912	253	4098

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M

[LXVIth YEAR.

Cheap Goo

THE subscriber, desirous to
nership existing under the
& B. Curran, will sell low fo
lowing articles, viz.

⅞ and ¾ Irish linens,
Superfine long cloth
shirtings,
Cotton cambric do.
Chintzes and calicoes,
Cambric muslins and
dimities,
Plain and figured leno
muslin,
Plain & figured jacko-
net do.
Iodia book muslin &
handkerchiefs,
British do. do. do.
Printed muslin and
chints shawls,
Cambric border'd pock
et handkerchiefs,
Lawn and linen do.
Cambric muslin do.
coloured borders,
Long lawn for hand-
kerchiefs,
Linen & cotton brown
holland,
Silk shawls and hand-
kerchiefs,
Plain and cross bar-
red silk,
Black satin and per-
sian
Pink sarsenet and silk,
Sewing silks assorted,
Best Whitechapel nee-
dles,
Gilt & common pins,
Mock Madrass hand-
kerchiefs,
And many articles in the
too numerous to insert.

B CURRA
Partner of MICH'L
N. B. All those indebted
by note, bond or open acco
to come forward and pay th

Annapolis, April 3, 181

Public Sa

By virtue of a decree of th
Chancery, will be *sold*,
the premises, on SATURD
of April, inst.

A LOT or portion of gro
Annapolis, fronting on
East-streets; the said prope
three separate parcels, as a
by Messrs. Hanlon, Russell

The terms of sale are, t
or purchasers of the whol
thereof, shall give bond, wit
ly, for the payment of the
within twelve months from

There is on the aforesa
commodious brick dwelli
Church-street, well calculat
a good stand for a grocery
kitchen, stable, smoak-hou
ranging.

Also a brick house, fron
in a good situation, for a
and convenient dwelling
fronting on Southeast-stre
tory framed house, where
factory is established.

Those inclined to purch
valuable property, will
same; a further descriptio
necessary.

The sale to commence
o'clock, A. M.

JOHN BRE
April 2, 1810.

Public S

By virtue of an order iss
phans Court of Anne-A
subscribers will dispose
on the first MONDAY in
if not, the next fair da
THE unsold part of the
Resin Hammond, of
consisting of five valuable
valuable feather beds, wit
ture, & other articles too
The said property will
four months, the purc
the day of sale, as soo
approved security.
The sale will commenc
the late residence of
further terms may be ma

HENR
BARU
March 20, 1810.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIth YEAR.] *WEDNESDAY, APRIL* 11, 1810. [No. 3309.]

Cheap Goods.

THE ſubſcriber, deſirous to cloſe the partnerſhip exiſting under the firm of *Mich'l & B. Curran*, will ſell low for Caſh, the following articles, viz.

½ and ¾ Iriſh linens,
Superfine long cloth ſhirtings,
Cotton cambric do.
Chintzes and calicoes,
Cambric muſlins and dimities,
Plain and figured leno muſlin,
Plain & figured jackonet do.
India book muſlin & handkerchiefs,
Britiſh do. do. do.
Printed muſlin and chintz ſhawls,
Cambric border'd pocket handkerchiefs,
Lawn and linen do.
Cambric muſlin do. coloured borders,
Long lawn for handkerchiefs,
Linen & cotton brown holland,
Silk ſhawls and handkerchiefs,
Plain and croſs barred ſilk,
Black ſatin and perſian
Pink ſarſenet and ſilk,
Sewing ſilks aſſorted,
Beſt Whitechapel needles,
Gilt & common pins,
Mock Madraſs handkerchiefs,
White Marſeilles and Jeans,
Printed Marſeilles & royal rib for waiſtcoating,
Black figured ſatins for do
Cotton and ſilk ſuſpenders,
Men's beaver gloves,
Men's cotton ſtockings,
Women's do. do.
Do. ſilk do.
Black tabby velvet for pelliſſes,
Corduroys, velvets & preſident's cord,
Second quality clothes,
Superfine white flannels,
Furniture calico and chintzes,
Cotton counterpanes and bed tickings,
Ticklenburg and burlap linens
White German rolls,
Blue ſtriped India cottons,
White cotton & cotton thread,
White and coloured thread,
Cotton laces & thread edgings,
1ſt, 2d and 3d quality Morocco ſhoes.

And many articles in the DRY GOODS way, too numerous to inſert.

B CURRAN, Surviving
Partner of MICH'L & B. CURRAN.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the above firm by note, bond or open account, are requeſted to come forward and pay the ſame to

2 B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 3, 1810. tf.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be *ſold*, at *Public Sale*, on the premiſes, on SATURDAY, the 21ſt day of April, inſt.

A LOT or portion of ground in the city of Annapolis, fronting on Church and South-Eaſt-ſtreets; the ſaid property will be ſold in three ſeparate parcels, as at preſent occupied by Meſſrs. Hanlon, Ruſſell and Schleich.

The terms of ſale are, that the purchaſer or purchaſers of the whole, or of any part thereof, ſhall give bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money, within twelve months from the day of ſale.

There is on the aforeſaid lot a large and commodious brick dwelling, fronting on Church-ſtreet, well calculated for a tavern, and a good ſtand for a grocery ſtore; alſo a brick kitchen, ſtable, ſmoak-houſe, &c. thereto belonging.

Alſo a brick houſe, fronting on ſaid ſtreet, in a good ſituation, for a ſtore, with a neat and convenient dwelling in its rear; and fronting on Southeaſt-ſtreet is a large two ſtory framed houſe, where a candle and ſoap factory is eſtabliſhed.

Thoſe inclined to purchaſe any part of this valuable property, will no doubt view the ſame; a further deſcription is therefore unneceſſary.

The ſale to commence preciſely at eleven o'clock, A. M.

JOHN BREWER, Truſtee.

April 2, 1810. 2 3w

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order iſſued out of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the ſubſcribers will diſpoſe of, at *Public Sale* on the firſt MONDAY in May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all

THE unſold part of the perſonal eſtate of *Rezin Hammond*, of *Charles*, deceaſed, conſiſting of five valuable negroes, and eight valuable feather beds, with bedſteads and furniture, & other articles too tedious to mention.

The ſaid property will be ſold on a credit of four months, the purchaſer giving bond, on the day of ſale, as ſoon as called on, with approved ſecurity.

The ſale will commence at eleven o'clock, at the late reſidence of the deceaſed, when further terms may be made known

4 HENRY EVANS,
BARUCH FOWLER.

March 20, 1810.

REMOVAL.

John Wells,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he has REMOVED to the houſe in Church-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Mr. *Caton*, and lately by Mr. *Waters*, nearly oppoſite his old ſtand, where he has on hand a general aſſortment of freſh DRUGS and MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. all of which he can afford to ſell at very reduced prices.

Articles warranted genuine, and of the beſt quality.

Country phyſicians can be ſupplied on the uſual credits.

March 26, 1810. 3 X 3w

BARK.

THE ſubſcriber wants, this ſpring, one hundred cords of good Spaniſh, water, black or white oak BARK. He will give from ſeven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, if brought to this city; any one having that article to diſpoſe of, ſo that it can be brought to Annapolis by water, and finds it inconvenient to peal or deliver it, he will get it himſelf, and give a good price in proportion.

3 JOHN HYDE.

Annapolis, March 26, 1810.

Thoſe perſons who have the above article to diſpoſe of will ſend letters to the ſubſcriber as ſoon as poſſible. J. H.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be *Sold*, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of *Richard Higgins*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, on the head of South river,

PART of the perſonal property of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of a number of very valuable young negroes, men, women and children; alſo, horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, houſehold and kitchen furniture, plantation utenſils, and many other things too tedious to mention.

The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale.

The ſale will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is ſold.

JOSHUA C. HIGGINS, Executor.

March 27, 1810 3 5w*

SHARPE'S ISLAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT 700 ACRES,

FOR SALE.

THIS valuable body of land is ſituated in the Cheſapeake Bay, about fifty miles from Baltimore, and 25 miles from Annapolis, near the mouth of Great Choptank river, in Talbot county; about one third of the iſland is in wood, principally Oak and Pine, among which is a conſiderable quantity of Ship Timber. The ſoil is very productive for the cultivation of Hemp, Tobacco, Barley, Corn, Wheat, &c. and Stock of every kind may be raiſed on it to great advantage. Fiſh and Wild Fowl are in great abundance. The improvements are, a comfortable houſe, three large barns, and other neceſſary buildings. This valuable iſland is in a ſtate of profitable cultivation. For terms, which will be made convenient, apply to

PHILIP THOMAS,

No. 27, Hanover-ſtreet, Baltimore.

January 29. 11

Notice.

ALL thoſe who may have occaſion to write to his Excellency the Governor of Maryland, are reſpectfully requeſted to endorſe on the back of the letter the words *public* or *private*, as the caſe may be.

☞ Thoſe printers who publiſh the laws, will pleaſe to give this three or four inſertions.

March 24, 1810. 3 4w

Notice.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at its next ſeſſion in April, for the benefit of the law for the relief of inſolvent debtors, paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1805, and the ſupplements thereto.

VACHEL ROBINSON.

Feb. 17, 1810. 8 X 8w.

Rags.

☞ Caſh given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

In Council,

Annapolis, March 15, 1810.

ORDERED, That the following acts, to wit: An act to alter and aboliſh that part of the conſtitution which permits certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county, An act to admit perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath to ſerve as jurors, An act to repeal and aboliſh the forty-fifth article of the conſtitution and form of government, An act to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate as relate to voters and qualification of voters, An act to alter all ſuch parts of the declaration of rights, conſtitution and form of government, as make it lawful to lay an equal and a general tax for the ſupport of the Chriſtian religion, and An act to alter and aboliſh all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as require a property qualification in perſons to be appointed or holding offices of profit and truſt in this ſtate, and in perſons elected members of the legiſlature or electors of the ſenate, be publiſhed once in each week, for the ſpace of three months ſucceſſively, in the Whig, Evening Poſt and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore—the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, and in the Star, at Eaſton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An Act to abolish all that part of the constitution which permits certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne Arundel county.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no perſon reſiding in the city of Annapolis ſhall have a vote in the county of Anne-Arundel for delegates for the ſaid county, and all and every part of the conſtitution which enables perſons holding fifty acres of land to vote in ſaid county, be and is hereby aboliſhed; provided nevertheleſs, that if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, that in ſuch caſe this alteration and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government, ſhall conſtitute and be valid as part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, this alteration and amendment, ſhall be repealed and aboliſhed.

An Act to admit persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath to serve as jurors.

WHEREAS perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath are deprived of a full participation of the rights of citizenſhip, owing to their ſolemn affirmation not being admitted as a qualification to ſerve as jurors; therefore,

2. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the people called Quakers, thoſe called Nicolites or New Quakers, thoſe called Menoniſts, Tunkers and others, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occaſion, ſhall be allowed to make their ſolemn affirmation as a qualification as jurors, except in criminal caſes that are capital, and upon petitions for freedom, in the manner that they have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation ſhall be of the ſame avail as an oath to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

3. *And be it enacted*, That before any of the perſons aforeſaid ſhall be admitted as a juror in any court of juſtice in this ſtate, the court ſhall be ſatisfied, by ſuch teſtimony that they may require, that ſuch perſon is one of thoſe who profeſs to be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath.

An Act to repeal and abolish the forty-fifth article of the constitution and form of government.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the forty-fifth article of the conſtitution and form of government be and the ſame is hereby repealed and utterly aboliſhed.

2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

An Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to voters and qualification of voters.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this ſtate, above twenty-one years of age, and no other, having reſided twelve months within this ſtate, and ſix months in the county, or in the city of Annapolis or Baltimore, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, ſhall have a right of ſuffrage, and ſhall vote, by ballot, in the election of ſuch county or city, either of them, for electors of the preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, for repreſentatives of this ſtate in the congreſs of the United States, for delegates to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, electors of the ſenate, and ſheriffs.

2. *And be it enacted*, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby abrogated, annulled and made void.

3. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration of ſaid conſtitution contained therein, ſhall be conſidered as a part, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid as a part, of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

An Act to alter all such parts of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, as make it lawful to lay an equal and a general tax for the support of the Christian religion.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it ſhall not be lawful for the general aſſembly of this ſtate to lay an equal and general tax, or any other tax, on the people of this ſtate, for the ſupport of any religion.

2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid declaration of rights, conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the declaration of rights, conſtitution and form of government, ſo far as they are contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be, repealed and annulled on the confirmation hereof.

An Act to alter and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as require a property qualification in persons to be appointed or holding offices of profit or trust in this state, and in persons elected members of the legislature, or electors of the senate.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as require a property qualification in perſons to be appointed or holding offices of profit or truſt in this ſtate, and in perſons elected members of the legiſlature, or electors of the ſenate, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby repealed and aboliſhed.

2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. 7

Notice.

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, being unable to pay his debts, hereby notifies his intention of applying to Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and the ſupplements thereto. 6

JOHN HUNTT.

Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1810. } 8w.7

Foreign Intelligence.

NORFOLK, APRIL 1.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

To the attention of Capt. Tabb, arrived here last night, we are indebted for London papers of the 24th of January, containing the King's Message to Parliament, which is given below. Our readers will perceive by this important document, that the British Government still contemplate an amicable termination of differences with this country.

The Portia has brought out Dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, so that now our government will be in possession of advices from France and England—from the former to the 19th and to the 24th of January from the latter.

A letter received by the Portia, of the 26th of January, says, "All the property seized in Denmark, that was proved to be *bona fide* American, has been restored."

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Peers, Tuesday, January 23.

THIS day at 3 o'clock, the lords commissioners for delivering his majesty's speech took their seats in the house of lords, and the commons being summoned, and appearing at the bar, the king's most gracious speech was read to the lords and commons.

The commissioners were, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, lord Camden, lord Alvesford and lord Dartmouth.

The marquis of Lansdowne and lord Doun took their seats.

THE SPEECH.

The following was the speech as delivered by the lord Chancellor:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"HIS majesty commands us to express to you, his deep regret that the exertions of the emperor of Austria against the ambition and violence of France, have proved unavailing; and that his imperial majesty has been compelled to abandon the contest, and to conclude a disadvantageous peace. Although the war was undertaken by that monarch without encouragement on the part of his majesty, every effort was made for the assistance of Austria which his majesty deemed consistent with the due support of his allies, and with the welfare and interest of his own dominions.

"An attack upon the naval armaments and establishments in the Scheldt afforded at once the prospect of destroying a growing force which was daily becoming more formidable to the security of this country, and of diverting the exertions of France from the important objects of reinforcing her armies on the Danube, and of controuling the spirit of resistance in the North of Germany. These considerations determined his majesty to employ his forces in an expedition to the Scheldt.

"Although the principal ends of this expedition have not been attained, his majesty confidently hopes that advantages, materially affecting the security of his majesty's dominions in the further prosecution of the war, will be found to result from the demolition of the docks and arsenals at Flushing. This important object his majesty was enabled to accomplish, in consequence of the reduction of the Island of Walcheren by the valor of his fleets and armies.

"His majesty has given directions that such documents and papers should be laid before you, as he trusts will afford satisfactory information upon the subject of this expedition.

"We have it in command to state to you, that his majesty had uniformly notified to Sweden, his majesty's decided wish, that in determining upon the question of peace or war with France, and other continental powers, she should be guided by considerations resulting from her own situation and interests. While his majesty therefore laments that Sweden should have found it necessary to purchase peace by considerable sacrifices, his majesty cannot complain that she has concluded it without his majesty's participation. It is his majesty's earnest wish, that no event may occur to occasion the interruption of those relations of amity, which it is the desire of his majesty, and the interest of both countries to preserve.

"We have it further in command to communicate to you, that the efforts of his majesty for the protection of Portugal have been powerfully aided by the confidence which the Prince Regent has reposed in his majesty, and by the co-operation of local government, and of the people of that country. The expulsion of the French from Portugal by his majesty's forces, under lieut. gen. viscount Wellington, and the glorious victory obtained by him at Talavera, contributed to check the progress of the French armies in the Peninsula during the late campaign.

"His majesty directs us to state, that the Spanish government, in the name and by the authority of king Ferdinand VII. has determined to assemble the general and extraordinary Cortes of the nation. His majesty trusts that this measure will give fresh animation and vigour to the councils and the arms of Spain, and successfully direct the energies and spirit of the Spanish people to the maintenance of the legitimate monarchy, and to the ultimate deliverance of their country.

"The most important considerations of policy and of good faith require, that as long as this great cause can be maintained with proper success, it should be supported according to the nature and circumstances of the contest, by the strenuous and continued assistance of the power and resources of his majesty's dominions; and his majesty relies on the aid of his parliament in his anxious endeavours to frustrate the attempts of France against the independence of Spain and Portugal, and against the happiness and freedom of those loyal and resolute nations.

"His majesty commands us to acquaint you, that the intercourse between his majesty's minister in America and the government of the U. S. has been suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted. His majesty sincerely regrets this event; he has, however, received the strongest assurances from the American minister resident at this court, that the U. S. are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of his majesty.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His majesty has directed us to inform you, that he has ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you; his majesty has directed them to be formed with all the attention to economy which the support of his allies and the security of his dominions will permit. And his majesty relies upon your zeal and loyalty to afford him such supplies as may be necessary for the essential objects.

"He commands us to express how deeply he regrets the pressure upon his subjects which the protracted continuance of the war renders inevitable.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his majesty to express his hope that you will resume the consideration of the state of the inferior clergy, and adopt such further measures upon this interesting subject as may appear to you to be proper.

"We have it further in command to state to you that the accounts which will be laid before you, of the trade and revenue of the country, will be found highly satisfactory.

"Whatever temporary and partial inconvenience may have resulted from the measures which were directed by France against those great resources of our prosperity and strength, those measures have wholly failed of producing any permanent or general effect.

"The inveterate hostility of our enemy continues to be directed against this country with unabated violence. To guard the security of his majesty's dominions, and to defeat the designs which are meditated against us and our allies, will require the utmost efforts of vigilance, fortitude and perseverance

"In every difficulty and danger his majesty confidently trusts that he shall derive the most effectual support, under the continued blessings of Divine Providence, from the wisdom of his parliament, the valour of his forces, and the spirit and determination of his people."

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An address was moved in both houses as usual, which was only an echo of the speech from the throne; to this the following amendment* was made in the House of Lords.

"That we have seen with the utmost sorrow and indignation the accumulated failures and disasters of the last campaign, the unavailing waste of our national resources, and the loss of so many thousand of our brave troops, whose distinguished and heroic valour has been unprofitably sacrificed in enterprises productive not of advantage, but of lasting injury to their country—enterprises marked only by a repetition of former errors, tardy and uncombined, incapable in their success of aiding our ally in the critical moment of his fate, but exposing in their failure his majesty's councils to the scorn and derision of the enemy.

"That we therefore feel ourselves bound to institute, without delay, such rigorous and effectual inquiries and proceedings as duty impells us to adopt, in a case where our country has been subjected to unexampled calamity and disgrace."

A similar amendment was made in the House of Commons with the addition of the following words:

"That we therefore feel ourselves bound, with a view to the only attonement that can now be made to an injured people, to institute without delay, &c."

In the house of lords the votes were	
For the amendment,	92
Against the amendment,	144
Majority for ministers,	52
In the house of commons the votes were	
For the amendment,	167
Against the amendment,	263
Majority for ministers,	96

* *The amendment, the Norfolk Herald says, was moved by lord Grenville, who made a most eloquent speech, which takes up eight columns of the Globe.*

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 3.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Yesterday arrived ship Caledonia, capt. Taylor, from Cadiz, which she left the 11th of February, and informs that the French army, after passing the Siera-Morena, had taken Seville—drove the whole country *en masse* before them into Cadiz—captured Port-Maria, the watering place, opposite the city of Cadiz, on the 6th of February, where they were fortifying themselves. They had been fired on constantly from a British two decker and 40 gun-boats, but without success. A flag had been sent into Cadiz to demand its surrender to its *lawful sovereign and friend, king Joseph*; the answer returned, was, that the loyal people of Cadiz knew no other king but Ferdinand.

The Junta were at the head of Cadiz bay, at a small place called Illea. The French and Spanish men of war had their sails bent and were ready for sea, to the number of 17. The British admiral Purvis, with about 12 ships of war, was at Cadiz, and appeared to have the principal direction. Cadiz being so much crowded with people from the country, water was very scarce, and all business at a stand.

That all merchant vessels having provisions on board were embargoed; but those that were unloaded were permitted to sail whenever they chose. That the American consul had put his family on ship board, and with a great number of the inhabitants were preparing to leave Cadiz as soon as possible.

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SPANISH papers received by the Caledonia do not contain any particular details of the progress or occurrences of the French army. It cannot, however, be concealed, that early in Feb. they were directly in the neighbourhood of Cadiz, to which place the junta, accompanied by a large body of the most respectable inhabitants of Seville, had fled for refuge from the enemy. This increase of population, under circumstances of danger and alarm, had induced the government to issue the following edict:

"*Cadiz, Feb. 7.*

"This island is surrounded by enemies, who are actually endeavouring to reduce it by cutting off the necessary supplies of wood, water and provisions. The people are hereby called upon to use their influence, to invite and procure these supplies. The bakers are required to keep their men, who are exempt from public service, constantly engaged in their occupation. The inhabitants are likewise requested to deliver to the government all the superfluous iron, bars, &c. to be converted into means of strength and defence against the enemy."

To the above, we have only to subjoin the following articles, which include the whole of what is interesting in the Spanish papers:

Cadiz, Feb. 9, 1810.

The supreme junta of this place does not lose sight of, or omit any means which can contribute to the public convenience, and at the same time not diminish the means of defence. In addition to the numerous measures hitherto adopted, it has been published, that navigation is free, and that all vessels may depart for their respective destinations, provided they do not take with them provisions, which must be left for the sustenance of the inhabitants. Vessels departing, must in other respects conform to the regulations of the port.

The government has observed, with no little regret, the little assistance afforded by the inhabitants in constructing and fortifying the parapet and battery of San Fernando; and it again calls upon the citizens, in hopes that coercive measures may not be necessary.

The regiment of patriots which was in garrison in this city, has received its full compliment of arms, munitions, &c. and measures are taken to organize the militia, for the better defence of the city.

According to advice from Lisbon, we may every moment expect 5000 British troops with 8 ships of the line.—We also look for reinforcements from Gibraltar.

The enemy on the 7th, in the morning, were seen falling back to the Puerto Real, in consequence of the fire from our boats; notwithstanding which they afterwards advanced, and were fortifying themselves at the battery Del Commercio, keeping up a constant fire of musquetry on our boats, who continued to annoy them.

Another division of 500, with five pieces of flying artillery, proceded the same evening to the Torcedaro, where they had to shelter themselves in the magazines, so smart was the fire of our ships and gun-boats.

According to accounts from Puerto and Xerez, it appears, that the enemy, no longer able to conceal their true character, have commenced their accustomed outrages on the peaceable inhabitants. This is the happiness they offer to those who treacherously adhere to their cause!

The whole of yesterday, with but short intervals, we witnessed the fire of our gun-boats, of the English, and of the ship San-Juste, upon the Troxadero. The enemy has not shewn himself at a single point.

According to letters from Isla, the enemy has sent a column of 4,500 men to Chiclana. They also say, that the advanced guard has been beaten with great loss to the enemy, as well upon the road del Arrecife, as also by the fire it sustained from Gallineras.

The regiment of Patriots has set out for La Isla.

We have just received news from Madrid as late as the 17th Jan. The enemy has concentrated all his force to invade Andalusia. 1,500 men only remained in garrison at Madrid, and 1000 at Toledo.—In Despenaperros they have left 2000, and a strong detachment in Carolina. By the same conveyance we are informed, that they have received no fresh reinforcements from France; and that general Blake is at Guadix, where he has collected the dispersed, and was incorporating into his army all the peasants, who flocked to his standard in great numbers.

By order of the government, packet-boats have been established for the purpose of maintaining a correspondence with places not in possession of the enemy

Don Clemente Darilla Barroso, deacon of the city of Carteya, writes as follows:—"Feb. 6: The only news I have to communicate is, that yesterday, an officer arrived here, with an official dispatch from Le Sig. Romana, informing that his advanced guard had reached Los Soutas, and that his army amounted to 70,000 men, and shortly expected a reinforcement of 15,000."

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Although the contents of the Spanish Gazettes indicate a crisis of peculiar trial, there is nothing in them that evinces despondency in the government or the people. In Cadiz particularly, a spirit of inconquerable patriotism and determined resistance is every where manifested.

Cadiz, Feb. 8, 1810.

The French army have at length advanced to the coast without opposition; between Siera-Morena and the coast they have an army of 20 or 30,000 men, and they have been able to mount their cavalry, having possession of the provinces where the finest horses are raised. Victor, Junot and Soult, are at their head, and they have come on with so little trouble, that they have brought their ladies and their court retinue.—The poor Spaniards have been driven from the passes of the Sierra-Morena, which were deemed impassable, have retreated, and driven to their last resort. The army of the duke of Albuquique, about 12 thousand effective, is on this island, and a reinforcement of 5000 British troops looked for every wind. The affrighted inhabitants of the country have left their homes with the little property they could carry off, and flown to Cadiz for protection. The junta here, fearful of a want of provisions, have denied many of them admission. The whole is a continued scene of the greatest distress and misery, and the military present an appearance of enthusiasm and determined resistance.

DOMESTIC.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 26.

THE French privateer sch'r La Revanche du Cerf, of 6 guns, and 40 men, commanded by capt. Andre Bonne, arrived here yesterday. This privateer is last from St. Martins, which place she left 3 months ago, and has been ever since on a cruise, during which time she captured several vessels, chiefly Spanish, having rich cargoes, the most valuable parts of which are said to be now on board the privateer. Three days ago, close in with the land, the Revanche was chased by the British frigate Hebe, capt. Fife, who had been sometime waiting to intercept her. The frigate continued the chase for several hours, and at one time fired a broad side within half gun-shot distance, but did no damage. During the chase the privateer threw 3 of her guns overboard, and sprung a leak, in consequence of which, it is said, she put into this port. The goods will be deposited in the custom-house stores during her stay here.

A gentleman, arrived yesterday from Cuba, says he is well acquainted with the above schooner, that she belonged to a friend of his at the Havanna, and was captured about 3 months ago, with a cargo of 100,000 dollars value on board by a French privateer, supposed to be the Superior.

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PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 6.

On the 14th of Feb. the fleets of Petion & Christophe, the two St. Domingo chiefs, consisting of 2 ships and 7 or 8 brigs and schrs each, met, and had a pretty smart brush, in which Christophe lost a brig, and had his two ships very much mauled, and their rigging cut to pieces.

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BALTIMORE, APRIL 6.

Captain Jones, of the Anne, arrived last evening from N. Orleans, informs, that gen. *Wilkinson* had taken his passage in the brig Dart, capt. Driscol, to sail in ten days after capt. J. for this port.

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1810.

From the National Intelligencer.

WE understand that a letter from general *Armstrong* to the secretary of state, dated Jan. 20th, has been received by the Fame, arrived at Norfolk, which states that our affairs with the French government had at that time assumed a more favourable aspect. Gen. Armstrong had ordered the John Adams to repair to England, to receive Mr. Pinkney's dispatches, and to return to France for lieut. Hardwick, who would be charged with the French dispatches.

We are authorised to state for the information of our commercial friends, that the Danish charge des affairs has received from the minister of that country at Paris, the most satisfactory assurance of the friendly disposition of the king of Denmark towards this country, and of a determination to cultivate a friendly intercourse with it.

That such explanations had been made to gen. Armstrong, of the measures which may have created a different opinion, as would remove all apprehension on that account.

[*Phila. paper.*

Massachusetts Election.

In 88 towns in Massachusetts, and 3 towns in Maine, the republican majority for Eldridge Gerry is 1,203. The same towns last year gave a majority of 420 for Gore—Democratic increase in 12 months, 1,703.

Democratic increase in Boston 165 votes over the Federal increase.

[*Balt. American.*]

On Friday last the directors of the Commercial and Farmers Bank elected *Joseph Nicholson*, Esq their President, and *George Dunbar*, Cashier.

EAST-INDIES.

Asiatic intelligence, furnished by captain Moffet, of the brig Dolly, arrived at Baltimore on Sunday last, from Madrass, via Ceylon and Cape of Good-Hope.

The Dolly left Ceylon the last of Nov. and the Cape of Good-Hope the last of January. Two days before the departure of the Dolly from Ceylon, the governor received official advice of the capture of Tappanooly, a port on the W. coast of Sumatra, belonging to the Dutch, by a French squadron from Batavia, which had coasted up the Straits of Malacca and along the coast of Sumatra, where they had captured a vast number of prizes and carried them into Tappanooly. Among these were 13 Americans, with dollars, which they had not time to convert into pepper as they intended.

The French had landed a considerable force at Tappanooly, which they were expeditiously fortifying, having resolved to establish themselves there on account of its good harbour and advantageous position. They gave laws to the surrounding country.

Three of the unfortunate men who were captured in Miranda's expedition have been for sometime at the Havanna, but in confinement, and in a state of deplorable wretchedness. One of them, we understand, is to be sent to Spain, and the remainder will return to Carthagena.—Their distressed situation excited the compassion of the Americans in Havana, and a liberal subscription was set on foot for their relief, the amount of which was presented to them by capt. Driscol, to whom they expressed their gratitude in a letter, of which the following is a copy.

"*Sir*,

"R. Saunders, P. Nauley & P. Raymond, return you their sincere thanks for your humane exertions in procuring for them so handsome a relief. They also acknowledge their obligations to each individual compiling the charitable list; and beg leave to assure them and you, sir, that it will ever be recollected with gratitude."

Havanna, Jan. 24, 1810.

A letter from Cadiz, of the 8th of February, to a gentleman in New-York, says it was reported, that the French had taken Malaga.

From the Enquirer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

We think it proper to inform the public, without delay, that the court of appeals, in the case of *Gordon's administrator*, vs. *The Justices of Frederick*, decided on Monday the 26th inst. have settled the very important point, that, "it is necessary, after a judgement against an executor, or administrator *as such*, to bring a *second* suit to establish a *devastavit*, before an action can be maintained on the administration bond."

☞ Our report of the case at large will hereafter be published in this paper.

WM. W. HENING,
WM. MUNFORD.

Richmond, March 29th, 1810.

From a late North-Carolina paper.

The spirit of insubordination, which has within 3 or 4 years past been manifested in some of the American Colleges, has occasioned them all to enter into resolutions not to receive into one College Students, which had been expelled from another. Heretofore students disregarded an expulsion from one seminary, as they would immediately enter themselves in some other, and it has more than once happened that the same persons have been successively the promoters of insurrection in three several colleges. To guard against the admission of improper characters as students, it has of late been practised to publish accounts of expulsions. The University of N. Carolina has lately been compelled to make expulsions, and to perform the duty of publishing them.

Arrived off this port, on Sunday last, the United States frigate Essex, captain Smith.

The privateer *Ravanche du Cerf*, now in our port, captured, we understand, a Spanish schooner, from Cadiz to South-America, having on board the organ and plate of the Cathedral of Cadiz; and a number of ladies and gentlemen passengers. She took out what she wanted of the cargo, and gave the vessel up to the passengers.

[*Charleston paper.*]

The Savannah Evening Ledger of the 17th ult. states, that the late heavy rains, are supposed to have carried away many of the bridges and causeways, so as to render them impassable. Letters from the up-county, by the last mails, state, that a great quantity of water had fallen, and nearly all the mills and cotton gins in the neighbourhood of Augusta, on Savanna river, had been swept off by the freshes it occasioned. The river at Augusta is said to have been twenty-five feet above its ordinary height; but, by the latest accounts, it had fallen five or six feet. The tide yesterday, we are told, did not flow, perceptibly, after the time of low water, more than ten minutes, in consequence of the great body of water coming down. The Alatamaha, had likewise risen considerably.

"*The Fox ran long but was caught at last.*"

The notorious JUDGE, so famous for forgery, gaol breaking, and *murder*, at Baltimore, has been apprehended at Halifax, & committed to prison for stealing chests of tea, candles and other articles out of a Mr. Liddell's store, and an auction room. He afterwards sent the stolen tea to a Mr. Reynold's auction room for sale.—In his workshop were discovered a number of keys very ingeniously contrived, of different sorts, calculated to open locks with ease.—He passed by the name of *Thomas Henry*, and was recognised by a Mr. Simpson, who was in Baltimore when Judge was tried several years ago.

[*Whig.*]

The Knell.

DIED, in this city, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. *Grace Higgins*, in the 90th year of her age.

The Subscriber

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by captain *James Thomas*, and lately by Mr. *William Brewer*, where he intends keeping a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. All those who may favour him with their company, may depend on his best endeavours to give general satisfaction.

WILLIAM TUCK.

Annapolis, April 10, 1810. 3w*

Public Sale.

Will be offered, at *Public Sale*, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, at the subscriber's farm, in Road River Neck, called *Gresham's*, the following property:—

ONE hundred and twenty barrels of Indian corn, several plough horses, mules, work oxen, cows and calves, and a number of other cattle, sheep, hogs, and plantation utensils of every kind, household and kitchen furniture. The terms of sale will be four months credit, the purchasers to give notes, with approved securities, for sums over ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock and continue until all is sold.

JOSEPH JENIFER.

April 10, 1810. 3w.

Notice.

THE subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, has obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of RACHEL HARWOOD, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of October next, otherwise, by law, they may be excluded.

OS: S. HARWOOD, Ex'r.

April 10, 1810. 3w

In Council,

April 7, 1810.

ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, be published once in each week, for the space of six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and the Star at Easton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, clk.

An additional Supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several county courts of this state may exercise concurrent jurisdiction in all cases in the same manner that they now exercise jurisdiction by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That each of the judges of the several districts of this state, during vacation, shall have full power and authority to exercise, in their judicial districts, all the powers which the chancellor of this state can or may exercise.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of one of the associate judges of the several judicial districts of this state to attend at the court-house of the several counties in their judicial district, at some day between the several sessions of their court, who shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any subject matter in the said respective courts, upon the equity side, brought or depending therein, and it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the several counties in this state to attend the said judge on the said days, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge; and the several county courts in this state are hereby instructed, at their first court next after the passage of this act, to appoint the several days on which the said judge shall attend as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the county courts shall have full power and authority to appoint an auditor to the said court.

And be it enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall or may think themselves to be aggrieved by the decree of any county court, in any case of which such county court may have an equity jurisdiction by virtue of this act, shall be at liberty, in all cases to appeal to the court of appeals of the respective shore, and in the same manner, and under the same circumstances, and such appeals shall have the same legal effect and consequences as appeals prosecuted from the court of chancery to the court of appeals.

And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several county courts in this state shall act as registers for their said counties, in the same manner as the register in chancery now does.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-office, Annapolis, March 31, 1810.

WILLIAM ATKINSON (2). James Butcher, James M. Broom, John W. Brigham, Henry Burnit, Nicholas Brewer, (3) Chancellor of Maryland, William Carmichael, Philip Clayton, Nathl. W. Craft. Margaret Dilney, Daniel Delozier, Capt. Deagle, Thos. Dorsey. James Fenwick. Samuel Gibson (2). Mary Howard, James Houston, (2), Edward Hall, Arena Hall, William Hall 3d, James Hall, Henry Harwood, of N. George Hull, Philip Headreck, Capt. Higgins, Jude Hawkins. C. J. Ingersoll (3). Samuel Jackson, William Jones. Mr. Laorick, Charles Lewis (2), Henry Lively, Saile Linthecum, Moses Legg, Susc Legg. James Mackubin, jun. John Murry, Luther Martin (2), James M'Kallion, Catharine M'Grah, Rier Moer. Anne Ogle. Harriott Price, Samuel Plummer, Richard Plummer (2). John Pitt, Dr. William Pinkney, Isaac Parker, Samuel Peaco, James Prosperous, Robert Pinkney. Joseph Robinson, Thomas Read, Kelles Ritchardson. Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, James Shaw, Anne Steele (3), Schorty Schley, Benjamin Sewell, James Shaw, at the fort, James Spellier, Drapa Shriner, Richard Shorter, Jonathan Sappington, Sarah Stiney, Andrew Slicer, Margt. Shepperd, Samuel Stevenson, Jacob H. Slemaker. Dr. Allen Thomas (3), William Tuck, John Turner, Richard Tidings, William Tinges. Dr. John Wells, James Williamson, James Wright (2), Sarah Wyndham, William T. Wootton, William Wells, John Worton, Johnny Wood, Wm. Welch, John Worthington, Annapolis.

Dr. John H. Brown, James Boone, Thomas Bicknell, John M. Burgess. Jeremiah Cook, Ignatius Coomes. John Davison. Sarah Davis. Amos Gambril. Philemon Mayo. Dr. Polydore O'Reily. Thomas Tucker, Philip W. Thomas, Nathaniel Thompson, Lemuel Tarbox (2), John Thomas. Robert Weedon, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, P. M.

☞ None of the above letters will be delivered without the money. w3

Laws of Maryland.

A FEW copies of the LAWS OF MARYLAND for sale at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. Price 1 doll. 50 cts.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON, deceased, are requested to produce them, authenticated, and lodge them in the chancery office before the first day of June next.

AND. WARFIELD, Trustee.

April 10, 1810

Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at its next session, for the benefit of the law for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the supplements thereto.

UBIAH MEAD.

April 5, 1810. w3*.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

26th March, 1810.

THE president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of *four per cent.* on the stock of the said bank for six months, ending the 1st April; said dividend will be paid on or after Saturday, the seventh of April, to stockholders on the Western Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, or on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order

By order,

JONA: PINKNEY, Cashier.

The Subscriber

HAS A

Quantity of Salt Beef,

OF inferior quality, on hand, which he will sell low for Cash, at his store near the Dock.

JOSEPH SANDS.

Annapolis, March 27, 1810.

David R. Geddes,

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened an office in a room of the house at present occupied by Mr. *Richard Watts*, in West-street, where he has commenced the Practice of Law. He assures them that whatever business they may think proper to place in his hands shall be diligently attended to.

Monday, March 5, 1810. t f.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber has just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of LADIES AND CHILDRENS REAL MOROCCO SLIPPERS, of various colours, the best quality, and newest fashions, which he can afford to sell as low as they can possibly be purchased in either of the above places.

JOHN WELLS,

Church-Street, Annapolis.

March 26, 1810. 3w

To Seine-haulers and others.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, either Seine-hauling or otherwise trespassing upon my plantations, (Horn Point and Talley's,) that they will certainly be prosecuted.

H. M. OGLE.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

Notice.

DOCTOR SHAAFF is constrained to make a serious call on all those *long* indebted to him for payment of their accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection, with authority, in cases where it may be necessary, to enforce payment.

Annapolis, February 20, 1810.

For Sale,

THE time of a MULATTO GIRL, about the age of seventeen, who has been accustomed to waiting in the house, and has thirteen years to serve.

☞ Inquire of the Printers.

Annapolis, April 2, 1810. 3w

Notice.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the first Monday in May next, at the city of Annapolis, and will sit for twenty days thereafter, to hear appeals, and make transfers.

Annapolis, March 28, 1810.

Notice.

THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, and on Fishing creek, have constrained him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on the same.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

THOUGHTS ON A ROSE.

HAIL beauteous flower! whose crimson hue
Delights the eye, enchants the view,
Whose fragrance charms the smell;
How blest the man, whose tender care,
'S employ'd such tender plants to rear,
Who near such beauties dwell!

But know, my lovely rose, that thou
A savage doom wilt undergo;
That sun which makes thee gay
Behind some cloud may hide its head,
Thy beauteous hue and leaves may fade,
And thou neglected lay.

Or should the adverse blast delay
To come, yet still, old age, decay,
Apace comes hastening on;
Thy juices dried, thy vigour past,
The softest shower, or slightest blast,
Will bring thee to thy doom.

Attend Lavinia; thou may'st see
An emblem in this rose of thee;
Thy attributes delight;
Thy blandishments the heart can warm,
Thy rosy cheeks the eye can charm,
And please th' enraptur'd sight.

Those souls are blest who near thee dwell,
Who enjoy thy friendship, hear thee tell
Thy lively repartee;
Thy virtues can our grief dispel;
'Tis *only* when we say *farewell*,
We feel a *pang* with thee.

But adverse gales through life may blow,
Joy may give place to chilling woe,
And tears thy cheeks bedew;
Or should'st thou 'scape such ills as these,
Old age thy limbs e'er long will seize,
And lay thy beauties low.

But why, Lavinia, dost thou start?
This fact I own *might* rend thy heart,
Hadst thou *no further hope*;
But see, *Religion* stepping in,
Can even gild *this* dismal scene,
And keep thy spirits up.

She shows, Lavinia, Christians have
A solid joy beyond the grave;
Thus when their frames decay,
With joy they yield their mortal breath,
Convinc'd when past the night of death,
Theirs is—*Eternal Day!*

DRUIDCAL VERSES.

[Translated from the Welch by Mr. David Samwell]

IN the oak's high tow'ring grove
Dwells the liberty I love—
Babblers from thy trust remove.

Free dom by my side I sweep,
Thro' the Oak grove, dark and deep—
From a Maid thy Counsel keep.

Liberty I seek, and have,
Where green interwoven branches wave—
Keep a secret from a Knave.

Snow, a robe o'er hamlets flings,
In the wood the raven sings—
Too much sleep no profit brings.

See the forest white with snows!
Hark the storm of winter blows—
Nature beyond learning goes.

When the mountain snow is spread,
Stags love sunny vales to tread—
Vain is sorrow for the dead.

Fleet the flag on mountain snow;
Winds through ashen branches blow—
A staff's the prop of age below.

Fair the moon's resplendent bow,
Shining on the mountain snow—
Peace the wicked never know.

'Mid the snow green woodbines rise,
All are bound by nature's ties—
Anger dwells not with the wise.

EXTRACT.

MADAM DACIER assures us, (and we may credit a lady,) that the husband will always be deceived, if the wife condescends to dissemble. GIBBON.

ANECDOTE.

BISHOP THOMAS, who was a man of humour and drollery, being once on a visitation, was giving an account of his being married three or four times. "Should I lose my present wife," said he, "I would instantly take another; and it is my opinion I would survive her also.—Perhaps," added he, "you do not know the art of getting quit of your wives.—I'll tell you how I do. I am called a good husband, and so I am, for I never contradict them. But don't you know, the want of contradiction is fatal to women. If you contradict them that circumstance is exercise and health to women; but give them their own way, and they will languish and pine, become cross and lethargic for want of this exercise."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Repository.

[Originally published in a periodical paper in the year 1770.]

.....IF I had just this, said I, as I was reading an account in the news-paper, of an acquaintance who had married an agreeable young lady, with a fortune of 10,000 l. If I had just this, I should journey cheerly thro' life; not a murmur should ever escape from my lips; and I would, if possible, prevent the complaints of others. The hungry should not go away unsatisfied from my door. I would be a father to the fatherless; a protector to the defenceless; and I would—here my utterance was stopped by tears, and my heart overflowed with sympathy. I thought I would make all around me perfectly happy.

The wish was a prophetic one. Providence intended to put my virtue to the trial. I had scarcely finished the paragraph, when the post-boy brought me a letter informing me that my brother Oliver had lately died in the E. Indias, and left me 10,000l. When I had finished the letter, I took up my handkerchief, which lay by me on the table, one might naturally conclude to wipe away a tributary, or at least a fashionable tear from my cheek. I did neither. It is difficult to give a reason for every thing that happens; I think, however, that for this I can give two substantial reasons.

My brother Oliver had begun his travels in his 16th year, while I was yet a child. Our acquaintance had hardly commenced, nor was it ever cherished and confirmed, by the participation of mutual diversions, hopes and fears. Thus he was to me as an alien, and not as a brother; and further, he had left me as much as would have made me rejoice at the death of a brother, who had been brought up as such.

I am now, said I, a gentleman, and I will from this time live as a gentleman. So I leaned my head back in my chair, and began to plan out a scheme for my future conduct in life. After I had turned it over and over, and viewed it in every direction, without being able to please myself—I will go to bed, said I, a comfortable nap will refresh my mind, and all will go right in the morning. So I laid me down, and turned me to this side, and that side; and put myself in this position, and that position; but it would not do. I neither could get the nap I wanted, nor could I get the 10,000 pounds out of my head.

So I toiled at it all night, and about nine o'clock in the morning had fixed my plan. This was no sooner done than I got out of bed, wrote it on a piece of paper, with my annual income in one column, and my expenditures in the other; when, to my great mortification I found that my expenses would be exactly 7l. 13s. 6d. above my income. I then ran over all the other plans that had occurred to me in the course of the night; but none of them would answer; and this could not be executed for a shilling less than the estimate I had made.

Had I but this 7l. 13s. 6d. said I, it would make me completely happy. So I began to revolve in my mind, with the utmost eagerness, how I should obtain it. I will conceal the whole for a year, said I, my fortune will then amount to 10,500l. which will easily bring matters to bear. On further reflection, this would not do. I had told the story the evening before, and it was already spread through the neighbourhood.

While I was in this dilemma, the maid came to tell me that old Peter was at the door. Now Peter was a weekly pensioner, on whom I had long been accustomed to bestow a six-pence every Saturday morning. The girl had told him of my good fortune, and he, no doubt, had reckoned something upon it. Bid him go about his business, said I, in an angry tone, but my heart smote me as I said it; all my vows to Heaven, so recently made, rushed upon my memory.

I will go this moment, said I, and give the old man his six-pence at least, so I put my hand in my pocket, and walked hastily to the door. Stay, said Avarice, as I opened the door with the money in my hand, consider what you do. Here you are at this moment short of your reckoning, 7l. 13s. 6d. and yet you are going to give away your money like a fool. At this very instant, old Peter bowed to me with a most piteous countenance; his look seemed to say, this is what I did not expect. I stood in the door, agitated by contending passions—Charity bade me reach my hand and give it—Avarice contracted it. I would give it, and I would not give it. The poor old man saw my distress, and modestly walked out, shutting the door after him. He was no sooner gone, than I cursed him for departing; and was convinced that I should have given it him, if he had staid, and laid all that blame upon his precipitate retreat, which ought to have fallen on the badness of my own heart. I put up the six-pence, walked into the room again, and sat down to breakfast. Two things disturbed me so much that I could not eat. The first was, the want of the 7l. 13s. 6d.; the second was the figure of old Peter, which presented itself to my imagination, sitting shivering in his hovel, casting a melancholy look round him in quest of something to rekindle the poor remains of a fire just expiring, and exploring every corner with a despairing eye for a crust to allay his raging appetite.

Methought, when he had in this manner rummaged his whole hovel in vain, he sat down on his chair, turned up his eyes to Heaven, and gave a deep sigh—the sigh was accompanied with an imprecation on me for having denied his usual boon. But perhaps this may be only an illusion, said I, and he may at this instant be begging at the corner of the street from somebody as hard hearted as myself. So I will go immediately and find him out, and if I do not find him, I shall find plenty of others to bestow something on, who may be in as much need. So I put 11s. 9d. into my pocket, resolved to bestow every farthing of it in charity before I returned. I had got but a little way from my own door, when I saw a poor man at a distance, stand in a supplicating posture. My niggard breast revolted against all the resolutions I had made. It is he, said I, and I must part with my money, although I have 7l. 13s. 6d. a year too little. When I approached the man and found it was not Peter, my heart rejoiced within me as I passed by.

In going through the town, I met with many objects of charity, but I carefully kept aloof from them all, lest Pity should overcome Avarice, and force a passage into my heart. While I shunned every other beggar, I would have persuaded myself that I wanted to find Peter, but it was only a pretence, for I got home with every farthing of my money in my pocket with which I sat out. I had now done my duty, I thought, with regard to Peter, and if I had not given him the money at first, nor found him out after, it was not *my* own fault, so I sat down quietly to dinner, with nothing to trouble me, but how I should get the 7l. 13s. 6d that I wanted.

On Sunday, at church, my head was full of it. It was full of it all the week after, till Friday evening in coming home, I found another letter on my table, informing me, that my brother's effects had turned to much better account than was expected, and that instead of ten, I might expect at least 20,000l. I must now double the plan I had thought of before, said I, but in order to effect it, I shall want 15l. 7s. If I had just this, I should undoubtedly be happy.

There are no limits to Avarice. I now spent as uneasy a night in contriving how to obtain this 15l. 7s. as I had done before on account of the half of it. I rose late in the morning, and taking hold of my waistcoat to put it on, all the money in my pocket fell on the floor. On gathering it up, and counting it, I found exactly the 11s. 9d. O Conscience! however we may for a time stifle thee, thou art a faithful minister, and ceases not to rouse us from the lethargy of vice. I listened to thy accusing voice. I felt that I had done amiss. When I had but little to spare, said I, I gave cheerfully a part of that little, and never, till I become possessed of much, did I carry a sum so long undiminished in my pocket—but I will now atone for my fault.

As I said this, I felt Benevolence rushing warm into my heart. Now Peter at this very moment hit the door with the knocker, and, as it was about the usual time of his coming, the sound of the knocker reached my heart. You, said I, looking at the 11s. 9d. in my hand;—you shall pay the forfeit of my crimes. Long have you shut out every generous sentiment from my heart, but you shall never have it in your power to do so again. So I sent the old man away rejoicing.

Clock, at Basle, Switzerland.

EVERY traveller knows, that the computation of time, in this city is, one hour in advance. Various reasons are assigned for this usage. A story, however, prevails, that when the cathedral was built, the architect, by mistake, turned the side whereon was placed the sun-dial, too much to the east, and caused this erroneous reckoning. There have been several attempts made to reform the singularity. Some years ago an Englishman went to reside at Basle, and being desirous of setting the Baslois right in this particular, he used his utmost endeavours, by writing and persuasion, to convince them of the absurdity of continuing so erroneous a method for computation. He gained many proselytes to his opinion. But the bulk of the people thought no way could be right but the old, and his efforts ended in his being ridiculed. A caricature represented this reformer, as a goat making a run at the hands of the clock, to drive them an hour later, while the people were pulling him back by the tail.

REPARTEE.

"I CANNOT"—said a lady, who was leaning upon a *rail* at the opera-house during a little confusion—"I cannot, for the soul of me, *catch a note*."—"Never mind that my dear," replied her companion, "so long as you have got hold of a *bar*."

"Let us get up Early."

SOLOMON could hardly have wrote three thousand proverbs and a madrigal to his love, with such wisdom and wit, if he had not by the air and scenery of the morning corroborated his health and kindled his fancy. Whether active as a king, or indolent as a lover, he perceived that early hours were auxiliary both to business and pleasure, and therefore judiciously advises to rise with the lark.

In our climate, a midsummer morning's dream not Shakespeare himself should be permitted to tell. Blankets and pillows look dull and warm, and green grass and trees cheerful and refreshing, it is wonderful that sluggard cannot, even with half shut eyes, discern such wide extremes, and prefer tossing in the field to tumbling in bed.

But in the course of my parochial visitations, my early tap at many a door is often answered by a voice, exclaiming from behind the curtain; it is the voice of the sluggard. The cock has crowed thrice, and certain robbins have sung two hymns & a ballad, before half my acquaintance have "girded on their loins," and buckled their shoes and combed their hair. Yet these creatures, not content with the naps of the night, swathe themselves like so many Egyptian mummies, in a bed four hours after sunrise, and then have the impudence to rise, talk of business and the beauty of the day.

The princely poet, author of our excellent text, when exhorting to sumptuous enjoyment, points not to the night season nor to the "inner pavilion" of the palace, but informs us that his "bed is *green*," and his love disported in open air.

The gallant Solomon could invite the blushing belle of Egypt to a morning's stroll among the vineyards, and give her his love amidst the dews of dawn. Well wert thou called wise, thou gallant prince, if it were only for the knowledge of the female heart.—Well didst thou know that the buds of beauty, like the blossoms of Shinah, stealing fresh vigour from slumber, extend all their sweetness to the morning ray. In our time, the torpid admirer snores, amidst the evening fog, the praise of his mistress, while the sprightly strains of his serenade are obtuned by the thick mists of midnight.

In close parlours and long winter's eve, we may pore over rent rolls and engross marriage settlements. Let the city lover, in oil soaled shoes, goloshoes and flannel, court the delicate maiden, in the close cap and comfortable bedgown. But he that would woo thee, buxom Health, must

"Brush with hasty steps the dews away,"

must not seek thee behind fire screenes, or lolling on a sofa, but must erect a lodge in the village, and before the daybreak, and the shadows flee away, when the rose and the mandrake gives a sweet smell, listen to the jocund song, mingle with the matin of the lark. In lieu of the tickets for the first theatre, or the card for the crowded ball room, the American lover should bid *good morning* to his fair one's nightcap, and salute her with the early call of Arise, my beloved, and come away, for the flowers *appear* on the earth, and the *time* of the singing of the birds is come.—Yet modern enamorators, in compliment to the indolent delicacy of the day, clad their bootees "with *felt*," and whisper, "I charge you, O ye daughters, by the roses and by the hinds of the field, that ye stir not up nor awake my love, till she please."

But the morning air breathes not for lovers alone. If the philosopher will arise and meditate at the morning tide, though he may not rival the fame he may attain the bale old age of Franklin.

The divine, by the light of the rising sun, may catch hints from creation, which may serve to raise the affection of his flock to him who divided the light from the darkness.

The merchant, who opens his compting-house windows to the earliest breath of the morn, may perhaps find a reward in the custom of the earliest purchaser.

The lawyer, who has groped the preceding day in the intricacies of special pleadings, when he views the peaceful face of morning, and is enlightened by the beamy sun, may perchance, from the serenity of the hour, be led to con the grateful eulogium "blessed are the peace makers."

While the blythe husbandman, whom Providence has ordained to mingle pleasure with profit, finds amidst his lowing herds, bleating sheep, and flushing fields, an excitement to the task of the coming day.

THE LAY PREACHER.

TRIFLE.

A PUNSTER observing a *John Doe*, running after an *author*, remarked, that it was a new edition of the *Pursuits of Literature*.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M
[LXVIth YEAR.
Public Sale
virtue of a decree of the H
Chancery, will be *sold*, at P
the premises, on SATURDAY,
of April, inst.
LOT or portion of ground
Annapolis, fronting on Chu
ft-streets; the said property
ee separate parcels, as at pr
Messrs. Hanlon, Ruffell and
The terms of sale are, that
purchasers of the whole, c
ereof, shall give bond, with ap
for the payment of the pu
thin twelve months from the
There is on the aforesaid
mmodious brick dwelling,
urch-street, well calculated fo
good stand for a grocery store
tchen, stable, smoak-house,
ging.
Also a brick house, fronting
a good situation, for a store
d convenient dwelling in
ting on Southeast-street i
ry framed house, where a c
tory is established.
Those inclined to purchase a
luable property, will no d
me; a further description is
cessary.
The sale to commence pre
lock, A. M.
JOHN BREWE
April 2, 1810. 3X
Public Sal
virtue of an order issued
phans Court of Anne-Arun
ubscribers will dispose of,
on the first MONDAY in M
if not, the next fair day, al
HE unfold part of the pe
Resin Hammond, of *Ch*
nsisting of five valuable neg
luable feather beds, with be
ure, & other articles too ted
The said property will be f
four months, the purchase
the day of sale, as soon as
proved security.
The sale will commence at
the late residence of the
rther terms may be made k
HENRY
BARUCH
March 20, 1810.
Cheap Goo
HE subscriber, desirous t
nership existing under the
B. Curran, will sell low fo
ing articles, viz.
and ¼ Irish linens,
perfine long cloth
shirtings,
tton cambric do.
intzes and calicoes,
mbric muslins and
dimities,
in and figured leno
muslin,
in & figured jacko-
net do.
dia book muslin &
handkerchiefs,
ith do. do. do.
ted muslin and
chintz shawls,
mbric border'd pock
et handkerchiefs,
wn and linen do.
mbric muslin do.
coloured borders,
ng lawn for hand-
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holland,
k shawls and hand-
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in and cross bar-
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ck satin and per-
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And many articles in the
numerous to insert.
B. CURRA
Partner of MICH'L
N. B. All those indebte
note, bond or open acc
come forward and pay th
Annapolis, April 3, 181

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIth YEAR.] *WEDNESDAY, APRIL* 18, 1810. [No. 3301.]

Public Sale.

virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be *sold*, at *Public Sale*, on the premiſes, on SATURDAY, the 21ſt day of April, inſt.

LOT or portion of ground in the city of Annapolis, fronting on Church and South-ſtreets; the ſaid property will be ſold in ee ſeparate parcels, as at preſent occupied Meſſrs. Hanlon, Ruſſell and Schleich.

The terms of ſale are, that the purchaſer purchaſers of the whole, or of any part ereof, ſhall give bond, with approved ſecuri- for the payment of the purchaſe money, thin twelve months from the day of ſale.

There is on the aforeſaid lot a large and mmodious brick dwelling, fronting on urch-ſtreet, well calculated for a tavern, and ood ſtand for a grocery ſtore; alſo a brick cken, ſtable, ſmoak-houſe, &c. thereto be- ging.

Alſo a brick houſe, fronting on ſaid ſtreet, a good ſituation, for a ſtore, with a neat d convenient dwelling in its rear; and ning on Southeaſt-ſtreet is a large two ry framed houſe, where a candle and ſoap ctory is eſtabliſhed.

Thoſe inclined to purchaſe any part of this luable property, will no doubt view the me; a further deſcription is therefore un- ceſſary.

The ſale to commence preciſely at eleven lock, A. M.

JOHN BREWER, Truſtee.

April 2, 1810. 3X 3w

Public Sale.

virtue of an order iſſued out of the Or- hans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the ubſcribers will diſpoſe of, at *Public Sale* on the firſt MONDAY in May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all

HE unſold part of the perſonal eſtate of *Resin Hammond*, of *Charles*, deceaſed, conſiſting of five valuable negroes, and eight luable feather beds, with bedſteads and fur- ure, & other articles too tedious to mention.

The ſaid property will be ſold on a credit four months, the purchaſer giving bond, the day of ſale, as ſoon as called on, with proved ſecurity.

The ſale will commence at eleven o'clock, the late reſidence of the deceaſed, when ther terms may be made known.

HENRY EVANS, BARUCH FOWLER.

March 20, 1810.

Cheap Goods.

HE ſubſcriber, deſirous to cloſe the part- nerſhip exiſting under the firm of *Mich'l B. Curran*, will ſell low for Caſh, the fol- ing articles, viz.

- and ½ Iriſh linens,
- perfine long cloth
- ſhirtings,
- tton cambric do.
- intzes and calicoes,
- mbric muſlins and
- dimities,
- in and figured leno
- muſlin,
- in & figured jacko-
- net do.
- dia book muſlin &
- handkerchiefs,
- ſilk do. do. do.
- ted muſlin and
- chintz ſhawls,
- mbric border'd pock
- et handkerchiefs,
- wo and linen do.
- mbric muſlin do.
- coloured borders,
- ng lawn for hand-
- kerchiefs,
- en & cotton brown
- holland,
- k ſhawls and hand-
- kerchiefs,
- in and croſs bar-
- ed ſilk,
- ck ſatin and per-
- ſian
- k farſenet and ſilk,
- ing ſilks aſſorted,
- ll Whitechapel nee-
- dles,
- t & common pins,
- ck Madraſs hand-
- kerchiefs,
- White Marſeilles and Jeans,
- Printed Marſeilles & royal rib for waiſt-coating,
- Black figured ſatins for do
- Cotton and ſilk ſuſ- Mpenders,
- Men's beaver gloves,
- en's cotton ſtock- ings,
- Women's do. do.
- Do. ſilk do.
- Black tabby velvet for peliſſes,
- Corduroys, velvets & preſident's cord,
- Second quality clothes,
- Superfine white flan- nels,
- Furniture calico and chintzes,
- Cotton counterpanes and bed tickings,
- Ticklenburg and bur- lap linens
- White German rolls,
- Blue ſtriped India cot- tons,
- White cotton & cot- ton thread,
- White and coloured thread,
- Cotton laces & thread edgings,
- 1ſt, 2d and 3d quality Morocco ſhoes.

And many articles in the DRY GOODS way, o numerous to inſert.

B. CURRAN, Surviving Partner of MICH'L & B. CURRAN.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the above firm note, bond or open account, are requeſted come forward and pay the ſame to

B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 3, 1810. 3 tf.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be *Sold*, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of *Richard Higgins*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, on the head of South river,

PART of the perſonal property of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of a number of very valuable young negroes, men, women and children; alſo, horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, houſehold and kitchen furniture, plantation utenſils, and many other things too tedious to mention.

The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale.

The ſale will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is ſold.

JOSHUA C HIGGINS, Executor.

March 27, 1810 4 5w*

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-office, Annapolis, March 31, 1810.

WILLIAM ATKINSON (2). James Butcher, James M. Broom, John W. Brigham, Henry Burnit, Nicholas Brewer, (3). Chancellor of Maryland, William Carmichael, Philip Clayton, Natld. W. Craft. Margaret Diſney, Daniel Delozier, Capt. Deagle, Thos. Dorſey. James Fenwick. Samuel Gibſon (2). Mary Howard, James Houſton, (2). Edward Hall, Arena Hall, William Hall 3d, James Hall, Henry Harwood, of N. George Hull, Philip Headreck, Capt. Higgins, Jude Hawkins. C. J. Ingerſoll (3). Samuel Jackſon, William Jones. Mr. Laorick, Charles Lewis (2), Henry Lively, Saile Linthecum, Moſes Legg, Suſe Legg. James Mackubin, jun. John Murry, Luther Martin (2). James M'Kallion, Catharine M'Grah, Rier Moer. Anne Ogle. Harriott Price, Samuel Plummer, Richard Plummer (2). John Pitt, Dr. William Pinkney, Iſaac Parker, Samuel Peaco, James Proſperous, Robert Pinkney. Joſeph Robinſon, Thomas Read, Keiles Ritchardſon. Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, James Shaw, Anne Steele (3), Schorty Schley, Benjamin Sewell, James Shaw, at the fort. James Spellier, Drapa Shriner, Richard Shorter, Jonathan Sappington, Sarah Smey, Andrew Slicer, Margt. Shepperd, Samuel Stevenſon, Jacob H. Slemaker. Dr. Allen Thomas (3), William Tuck, John Turner, Richard Tidings, William Tinges. Dr. John Wells, James Williamſon, James Wright (2), Sarah Wyndham, William T Wootton, William Wells, John Worton, Johnny Wood, Wm. Welch, John Worthington, Annapolis.

Dr. John H. Brown, James Boone, Thomas Bicknell, John M. Burgeſs. Jeremiah Cook, Ignatius Coomes. John Daviſon, Sarah Davis. Amos Gambril. Philemon Mayo. Dr. Polydore O'Reily. Thomas Tucker, Philip W. Thomas, Nathaniel Thompſon, Lemuel Tarbox (2), John Thomas. Robert Weedon, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, P. M.

☞ None of the above letters will be delivered without the money. 2 w3

SHARPE'S ISLAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT 700 ACRES,

FOR SALE.

THIS valuable body of land is ſituated in the Cheſapeake Bay, about fifty miles from Baltimore, and 25 miles from Annapolis, near the mouth of Great Choptank river, in Talbot county; about one third of the iſland is in wood, principally Oak and Pine, among which is a conſiderable quantity of Ship Timber. The ſoil is very productive for the cultivation of Hemp, Tobacco, Barley, Corn, Wheat, &c. and Stock of every kind may be raiſed on it to great advantage. Fiſh and Wild Fowl are in great abundance. The improvements are, a comfortable houſe, three large barns, and other neceſſary buildings. This valuable iſland is in a ſtate of profitable cultivation. For terms, which will be made convenient, apply to

PHILIP THOMAS,

No. 27, Hanover-ſtreet, Baltimore.

January 29. 12

David R. Geddes,

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened an office in a room of the houſe at preſent occupied by Mr. *Richard Watts*, in Weſt-ſtreet, where he has commenced the Practice of Law. He aſſures them that whatever buſineſs they may think proper to place in his hands ſhall be diligently attended to.

Monday, March 5, 1810. 7 t f.

In Council,

Annapolis, March 15, 1810.

ORDERED, That the following acts, to wit: An act to alter and aboliſh that part of the conſtitution which permits certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county, An act to admit perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath to ſerve as jurors, An act to repeal and aboliſh the forty-fifth article of the conſtitution and form of government, An act to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate as relate to voters and qualification of voters, An act to alter all ſuch parts of the declaration of rights, conſtitution and form of government, as make it lawful to lay an equal and a general tax for the ſupport of the Chriſtian religion, and An act to alter and aboliſh all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as require a property qualification in perſons to be appointed or holding offices of profit and truſt in this ſtate, and in perſons elected members of the legiſlature or electors of the ſenate, be publiſhed once in each week, for the ſpace of three months ſucceſſively, in the Whig, Evening Poſt and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore—the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, and in the Star, at Eaſton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An Act to aboliſh all that part of the conſtitution which permits certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

BE it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That no perſon reſiding in the city of Annapolis ſhall have a vote in the county of Anne-Arundel for delegates for the ſaid county, and all and every part of the conſtitution which enables perſons holding fifty acres of land to vote in ſaid county, be and is hereby aboliſhed; provided nevertheleſs, that this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, that in ſuch caſe this alteration and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government, ſhall conſtitute and be valid as part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, this alteration and amendment, ſhall be repealed and aboliſhed.

An Act to admit perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath to ſerve as jurors.

WHEREAS perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath are deprived of a full participation of the rights of citizenſhip, owing to their ſolemn affirmation not being admitted as a qualification to ſerve as jurors; therefore,

2. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*. That the people called Quakers, thoſe called Nicolites or New Quakers, thoſe called Menoniſts, Tunkers and others, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occaſion, ſhall be allowed to make their ſolemn affirmation as a qualification as jurors, except in criminal caſes that are capital, and upon petitions for freedom, in the manner that they have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation ſhall be of the ſame avail as an oath to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

3. *And be it enacted* That before any of the perſons aforeſaid ſhall be admitted as a juror in any court of juſtice in this ſtate, the court ſhall be ſatisfied, by ſuch teſtimony that they may require, that ſuch perſon is one of thoſe who profeſs to be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath.

An Act to repeal and aboliſh the forty-fifth article of the conſtitution and form of government.

BE it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That the forty-fifth article of the conſtitution and form of government be and the ſame is hereby repealed and utterly aboliſhed.

2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

An Act to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate as relate to voters and qualification of voters.

BE it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this ſtate, above twenty-one years of age, and no other, having reſided twelve months within this ſtate, and ſix months in the county, or in the city of Annapolis or Baltimore, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, ſhall have a right of ſuffrage, and ſhall vote, by ballot, in the election of ſuch county or city, or either of them, for electors of the preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, for repreſentatives of this ſtate in the congreſs of the United States, for delegates to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, electors of the ſenate, and ſheriffs.

2. *And be it enacted*, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby abrogated, annulled and made void.

3. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration of ſaid conſtitution contained therein, ſhall be conſidered as a part, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid as a part, of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

An Act to alter all ſuch parts of the declaration of rights, conſtitution and form of government, as make it lawful to lay an equal and a general tax for the ſupport of the Chriſtian religion.

BE it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That it ſhall not be lawful for the general aſſembly of this ſtate to lay an equal and general tax, or any other tax, on the people of this ſtate, for the ſupport of any religion.

2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid declaration of rights, conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the declaration of rights, conſtitution and form of government, ſo far as they are contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be, repealed and annulled on the confirmation hereof.

An Act to alter and aboliſh all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as require a property qualification in perſons to be appointed or holding offices of profit or truſt in this ſtate, and in perſons elected members of the legiſlature, or electors of the ſenate.

BE it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as require a property qualification in perſons to be appointed or holding offices of profit or truſt in this ſtate and in perſons elected members of the legiſlature, or elections of the ſenate, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby repealed and aboliſhed.

2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. 5

Notice.

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, being unable to pay his debts, hereby notifies his intention of applying to Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and the ſupplements thereto. 7

JOHN HUNTT.

Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1810. 3w.*

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, APRIL 7.

BY the Sally, capt. Sutton, which arrived here yesterday from London, we have received London papers to the 16th of Feb.

In the debates in the English parliament we have not found any thing on American affairs. The ministers appear determined neither to go to war nor to relax their orders in council. The papers which passed in all the late negotiations with the U. S. have been laid before parliament, and published. Mr. Pinkney and his lady were unusually constant in their attendance on the royal levees and drawing rooms, and a ministerial paper, in noticing the ambassadors present at the queen's drawing room, the 8th Feb. thus arranges them. American, Hessian, Persian, Portuguese, Spanish, &c.

The Honourable Mr. Wellesley had sailed from England on a mission to Cadiz. He will probably follow the Junta to South-America.

The reports of a treaty between France and America, and of the relaxation of Buonaparte's decrees, had evaporated. American vessels continued to be captured and sent into the ports of France, and her colonies. Napoleon had not set off for Spain. The Dutch official Gazette had announced it having been settled, that the future bride of the French emperor would be Catherine Paulina, sister to the emperor of Russia, who is in her 31st year, and that a French officer had been sent to St. Petersburg to escort the Russian princess to Paris.

It was reported the Toulon fleet had put to sea, and that lord Collingwood was in pursuit of it.

We find no mention made in the London papers of sending a new minister to the U. S. or of recalling Mr. Jackson.

The ex-vice-president Burr, was said to be in Paris, plotting mischief.

The famous Surcoff has sailed from St. Maloes in a frigate for India.

British exports in 1808, twenty-five millions, in 1809, thirty-nine millions.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, dated Jan. 21.

"All will depend on the final result of our affairs with this country, and I think no one can judge the decisions of our government on their hearing of the outrage committed on our property at St. Sebastians and Naples, which was as unexpected here as the measure appears unjust! The only explanation this government has given to our minister is, that "*It is a political measure.*"

—

LONDON, FEB. 5.

IMPORTANT.—*From the London Chronicle.*

The public will recollect that some days ago, accounts were received that American vessels in the ports of Spain were ordered to be confiscated. The following notice of the fact, from genuine authority, was yesterday made known in the city.

"I have received intelligence from France, on which I rely, that an order has been issued to bring to sale the American ships and cargoes, captured and brought into Naples, and that another order had been issued to seize & confiscate all such as had arrived, or might arrive, in those of Spain."

FEB. 13.

The government of Quito have invited their brethren of old Spain to emigrate to America, rather than submit to France.

The committee of inquiry on the subject of the Walcheren expedition set constantly for the examination of witnesses; and publish daily a copy of their minutes.

An American gentleman landed on Sunday, at Dover, from on board an American vessel from Calais, with dispatches for Mr Pinkney, and the ship proceeded on her homeward passage. It seems, that Americans, who are carried into France for trading with this country, are treated as badly as the English. The intelligence from France is, that an embargo has been laid in the French ports along shore, for some days. A squadron is said to be fitting out at Denmark.

FEB. 16.

By the Lilly, from Cadiz, we have a confirmation of the advance of the French on Cadiz; and that the Spanish fleet had moved down, and were anchored outside our squadron. Caltanos is again at the head of the army.

—

RICH PRIZE.

On Thursday arrived at Plymouth, the famous French frigate Cannonier, of 44 guns, prize to the Valiant, capt. Bligh. She has a very valuable cargo of colonial produce, said to the amount of 150,000 pounds, besides a quantity of specie.

—

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 15.

Lord Grenville moved that an account of the course of exchange between England, and other parts of Europe and America; and of the quantity of bullion exported during 1809, be laid on the table. Agreed to.

DEALE, FEB 14.

Arrived the American frigate John Adams, from the Eastward, and sailed immediately for the Westward.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 15.

POSTSCRIPT.

Very late and Important News from England.

Last evening arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Cincinnati, Concklin, in 30 days from London, from whence she sailed on the 13th of March. Capt. C. and his passengers, have obligingly favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of London papers to the 10th of March inclusive, nearly a month later than our former advices.

We learn verbally, that it was expected, Mr. Pinkney would speedily arrange a treaty with the British government.

No relaxations had taken place in France relative to American affairs and commerce.

The John Adams frigate was to sail from England, for France, on the 13th of March.

—

LONDON, FEB. 26.

THE Gazette of Saturday contains a notification from Marquis Wellesley, that all the ports and coast of Spain, from Gijon to the French territory, is declared in a state of strict blockade.

By a new decree the duties on all colonial produce, whether introduced by capture or otherwise, into Holland, are doubled.

MARCH 2.

A regular series of Moniteurs to the 22d ult. arrived yesterday afternoon.

The senatus consultum for uniting Rome to France has been published. The city of Rome is to be the second in rank in the empire. The Hereditary Imperial Prince (the eldest son of Napoleon, we suppose) is to bear the title of King of Rome. The Popes are required to swear to attempt nothing against the provisions for the independence of the Gallican Church. A banded revenue of two millions of francs, with a palace at Rome and Paris, are allotted to the Popes. A prince of the blood, or grand dignitary of the empire, is to keep an imperial court at Rome. The expenses of the college of cardinals and the propaganda are to be defrayed by the government.

MARCH 3.

Lord Somerville's Spring Shew.

After the business of the day on Tuesday, about 360 sat down to dinner at Freemason's Tavern. Lord Somerville in the chair. The premiums having been distributed, his lordship among other toasts gave,

"Mr. Pinkney, the American minister, and may harmony always prevail with those who speak the same language."

Which was drank with long and loud plaudits.

Mr. Pinkney rose amidst a thunder of applause, which for sometime prevented his speaking, he then said—

My Lord—I beg your lordship and this company to be persuaded that I am very grateful for the unexpected notice which you and they have been so good as to take of the U. States and their minister. I thank you, in the first place, for my country, and I hope I shall not be thought very presumptuous if led, or even misled, by my wishes, to conclude that personal kindness may have had some little share in prompting your conduct on this occasion I venture to thank you for myself. I trust, my lord, it is unnecessary for me to say how sincere I join in the wish which has been so well received by the noblemen and gentlemen here present, that there may be perpetual good understanding between G. Britain and the U. States. An American minister has in truth no merit in anxiously desiring cordial friendship with this country on terms consistent with the honour of his own, and your lordship will allow me to rejoice that there do exist on both sides the most powerful and obvious inducements to cultivate such friendship. We need not trouble ourselves to inquire whether it be true, as some politicians have pretended, that interest is the only tie of sufficient strength to hold independent nations together as friends, for we are fortunately bound in amity by all sorts of ties, which I fervently hope we shall not, even if it were possible that we should be so disposed, be strong enough to break. No reflecting and impartial man can doubt, that the true interests of Great-Britain and America are compatible in all cases, the same in most. A liberal and comprehensive view of these can lead to no other conclusion than that they are calculated to cherish and invigorate each other. But a sense of this compatibility and identity of interests, effectual as it ought to be in communicating a character of steady friendship to our relations, is not the only pledge of harmony between us; for a thousand kindly instances with which calculation has no concern, combine to form an auxiliary pledge, little inferior in strength, I should hope, far superior in moral beauty, I am sure, to the other. These influences, my lord, it would be a pleasing, & perhaps not unprofitable task, to review in detail, and by reviewing to give them freshness and augmented activity, for the noble and salutary purposes of peace and kindness. But I have already trespassed too long on your indulgence, if, indeed, I have not trespassed upon that discretion which so emphatically becomes my situation. I beg leave to drink the health of your lordship, &c.

MARCH 10.

We received this morning Cadiz papers to the 24th. The enemy have yet made no serious attack upon Cadiz or the Isle of Leon, and the Spaniards are actively improving the means of defence. The French wish to carry on an active commerce of flags of truce. They send in proclamations and addresses, which the governor orders to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

NOTE.

From the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States.

"The undersigned having rendered an account to the Emperor and King, of the conversation which he had with Mr. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, his Majesty has authorised him to return the following answer:

"His Majesty considers his decrees of Berlin and Milan as conformable to the principles of eternal justice, if they were not the compelled consequences of the orders of the British council, and above all that of November, 1807. When England proclaimed an universal sovereignty by the pretension of making the universe submit to a right of navigation, and of bringing the industry of every nation under the jurisdiction of her parliament, his Majesty considered it the duty of all independent nations to defend their sovereignty, and declared denationalized the vessels which, ranging themselves under the dominion of England, recognized the sovereignty which she arrogated over them.

"His Majesty distinguishes the visit and the recognition of the vessel. The recognition has no other object but to ascertain the reality of the flag. The visit is an inferior inquest made notwithstanding the reality of the flag is ascertained, and of which the result is either the pressing of individuals, the confiscation of merchandise, or the application of arbitrary laws or dispositions.

"His Majesty could not but attend to the proceedings of the United States, who without making any complaint of France, comprised her in their acts of exclusion: and in the month of May prohibitted the entry into their ports of French vessels, under the penalty of confiscation. Immediately that his Majesty was informed of this measure, he ordered a reciprocity to be used towards American vessels, not only in his own territories, but also in the countries under his influence. In the ports of Holland, Spain, Italy and Naples, American vessels were seized, because Americans had seized French vessels. The Americans cannot hesitate as to the part which they ought to take. They ought either to break the act of their independence, and become again, as before the revolution, subjects of England, or take such measures as their commerce and industry may not be tariffed by the English, which would render them more dependent than Jamaica, which at least has an assembly of representatives and its privileges.

"Men without polity, without honour, and without energy, may well allege that they will submit to pay the tribute imposed by England because it is light, but will not the English feel that they would rather have the principle admitted than increase the tariff. because if this tribute, now light, should become insupportable, those who had refused to fight for honour must then fight for interest.

"The undersigned frankly confesses that France has every thing to gain by giving the Americans a good reception in her ports—Her commercial relations with neutrals are advantageous to her, and she is not in any manner jealous of their prosperity Great, strong and rich, she is satisfied, if by her commerce, or that of neutrals, her exportations give a suitable developement to her agriculture and manufactures.

"It is scarcely thirty years since the states of America became an independent government in the bosom of the New World, at the price of the blood of many immortal men, who perished on the field of battle, in order to shake off the leaden yoke of the English monarch. These generous men were far from supposing, when they thus sacrificed their blood for the independence of America, that a question would so soon arise, of imposing on it a yoke heavier than that which they had shaken off, in submitting its industry to the tariff of British legislation, and to the orders of council of 1807.

"If then the American minister will enter into an engagement that American vessels shall not submit to the orders of the English council of November, 1807, nor to any decree of blockade, unless that blockade shall be real, the undersigned is authorised to conclude every species of convention tending to renew the treaty of commerce with America, and in which shall be arranged all the measures proper to consolidate the commerce and the prosperity of the Americans.

"The undersigned has thought it his duty to answer the verbal overtures of the American minister by a written note, in order that the president of the U. States may better know the amicable intentions of France towards the U. States, and her favourable disposition to American commerce.

(Signed) DUC DE CADORE."

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, APRIL 6.

Revolutionists in Canada.

ON the 21st ult. the governor general of Canada, published a proclamation, announcing that certain seditious and treasonable writing had been printed, published and circulated in the province of Lower Canada, disseminated at a very great expense, the source of which was not known; and that some of the authors, printers and publishers had been apprehended and secured. He calls on the civil and military officers, and all good subjects, to be vigilant in detecting and securing for punishment, all persons guilty in preparing or circulating seditious papers—and contradicts the accusations which evil disposed persons have spread against himself and the government.

—

NEW-YORK, APRIL 9.

FROM CANTON.

We have been favoured by captain Brown of the Chinese, with the following memorandum:—

"In passing Lintin, we observed 5 Portuguese ships of war, (fitted from Macao) blockading a squadron of Ladrone pirates between Lintin and Lanton, it was said the squadron consisted nearly of 300 sail of junks. The Chinese at Canton were making preparations to go against the Ladrones, having built about 50 large junks, which together with their former fleet, and the equipment of the ship Nancy, of 20 guns, and the brig Elizabeth, capt. Magni, (an American) of 18 guns, which vessels the Chinese purchased it was expected they would be able to guard the towns in the vicinity of Canton, and protect the chop boats that ply with cargoes from place to place. The Ladrones have recently destroyed several villages in the vicinity of Canton, and generally put their inhabitants to death; they have also avowed their intention of taking Canton, as soon as the ships had left Whampoa—but it was generally believed they would not attempt it.

"Many of the officers of the English East-India company's military in India had arrived at Canton, having left their regiments through dissatisfaction. Some of which applied for passages to America in the Chinese. The differences which existed between the English and Chinese owing to the expedition against Macao, under admiral Drury in 1808, was settled in Nov. last, and their trade was going on as before."

—

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12.

Latest from Spain and Portugal.

Arrived here yesterday, ship South-Carolina, capt. Page, from Cadiz, which place he left on the 12th of Feb.

Cadiz had a supply of water on hand sufficient for 5 months, and was garrisoned by about 20,000 men. The inhabitants and soldiery entertained no fears of the place being captured, and were in high spirits. The French attempted to bombard the town, but their shot and shells fell short. The Spanish ships of war were in perfect security in the outer harbour. The French in attempting a pass which if gained, would have facilitated their entrance into the Isle of Leon, were repulsed with considerable slaughter by the Spaniards and driven back. The whole number of French troops before Cadiz was about 24,000, and altogether in the province of Andalusia 50,000. The French in reconstructing the forts destroyed by the British troops previous to the arrival, finding themselves incommoded by the fire from the British and Spanish vessels of war, forced a number of Spanish prisoners to work on them. Upon which admiral Purvis sent a message to the French generals, and informed them, that for every Spaniard who might thus be killed by the fire from the British & Spanish shipping, he would hang up a Frenchman. We have not ascertained whether this threat has had the desired effect. British transports were daily arriving with troops, arms, ammunition and provisions.

We have no account from Blake and Romana, who must be somewhere in the interior with considerable forces, as likewise the duke del Parque. Although the present affairs of Spain look gloomy, yet a change of fortune may take place, when least expected. *Hannibal was once at the gates of Rome—yet Rome survived, and at last destroyed the country of Hanibal.*

Passengers in the South-Carolina, Mr. Hackley, lady of the American consul at St. Lucar, and family.

A letter from Lisbon of the 17th Feb. says "The sick belonging to the British army and most of their baggage have been embarked, and it is expected their whole force will shortly leave this place."

—

ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 10.

Capt. M'Cobb, of the brig Helen, arrived at this port yesterday from Madeira, informs that he spoke a ship from Cadiz, bound to Madeira, having on board the American consul, who had left Cadiz on his way to Philadelphia, in consequence of the near approach of the French to that place.

2

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1810.

From the London Morning Chronicle, March 7.

"IT is very currently reported, that the Negotiations which have for sometime been conducted by the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney, has happily terminated in an amicable adjustment of the differences between this country and the United States of America. The John Adams frigate has been detained to carry out the Treaty, which will not be made public until the ratifications are exchanged. It is said that the dispatches of the American Minister are to be forwarded to the Frigate to-morrow."

Late from Spain.

From a London paper of March 3.

By the Monticello which has arrived from Cadiz, after the short voyage of 10 days, we have letters and papers to the 23d ult The force of Victor, to whom the siege of that fortress was committed, amounted to 30,000 men. Some distant fighting had taken place, but attended with no important consequences.

It was apprehended that there would not be that perfect harmony between the Portuguese and Spanish troops in Cadiz which was so desirable under the present circumstances, when the common safety required, that as friends and allies, they should suppress all thier reciprocal antipathies. The Myrtle sloop of war, with 350,000 dolls. had sailed for Lisbon.

Letters from Madeira, per the Helen, capt. M'Cobb, arrived at Alexandria, state, that wine had risen to 56l. sterling per pipe, in consequence of the short vintage of last year and the great demand for English account.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"It is now ascertained that the sister of the emperor Alexander is the princess who is to become the wife of the emperor Napoleon. Caulincourt, a relation of the ambassador of that name, at St. Petersburg, left Paris a few days ago for that capital, to escort the Russian princess to this city, where the nuptial ceremonies are to be celebrated. Other important marriages are also expected to take place on the same occasion.

"Under these circumstances it is not thought that Napoleon will depart for Spain till the latter end of March, or, perhaps, the middle of April, and that he will then have only to congratulate his armies on the ceasing from all their labour; for the troops in that country are expected to strike a decisive blow long before that time arrives. It is announced to their great satisfaction, that no conscription will be wanted this year; from which we infer that the government considers the troops already under arms as sufficiently numerous for every purpose for which they may be required."

Massachusetts Election.

Returns from 398 towns—Gerry 44,501—Gore 42,463.

Col. *Monroe*, late minister at London, was elected a member of the state legislature, from Albermarle county, (Vir.) on the second inst.

Col. *Burr* was reported to be at Paris at the last dates, where he had suggested a plan for the dismemberment of the U. S. in the event of a rupture between the two countries.

[*Boston paper.*

The directors of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, have elected *William Grahame*, Esq. President, and *John Duer*, Esq. Cashier.

Hezekiah Waters, Esq. has been appointed President, and *James Law*, Esq. Cashier, of the Marine Bank of Baltimore.

Portsmouth, (England.) Feb. 10.

On Thursday arrived here the famous French frigate Cannonier, of 44 guns, prize to the Valiant, capt. Bligh. The accounts differ very much as to the value of her cargo—she having been stated to have been laden with the spoils of her depredations in the Indian seas. Capt. Bligh, in his official letter, says, "she is laden with a cargo of colonial produce." Another account states her cargo to consist of sugar, Mocha and other coffee, cotton, indigo, cloves, nutmegs, ebony, tea, pepper, gum Arabic, tortoise shell, cinnamon, nankeens, galls, bark silk, ivory, ginger and India goods, to the value of 150,000 pounds sterling. A later paper says, "she is said to have beside produce, 32 tons of silver, in specie and bullion, and she has been ordered into the river to unload."

The Knell.

Departed this life, on Sunday morning last, in this city, Mr. NATHAN JARVIS, printer, in the 39th year of his age.

At Sandy-Hill, (S. C.) on the 16th ultimo, terminated the existence of general *William Washington*, and added the name of that gallant veteran to the melancholy list of deceased American worthies.

New and Cheap Goods.

GIDEON WHITE,

BEGS leave to state to his Friends and the Public, that he has just received a handsomely varied SELECTION OF GOODS, many of which he feels a pleasure in stating are upon better than ordinary terms—

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Superfine ⅝ Chintzes assorted,
⅞ India Chintzes,
Calicoes, — some of which are very low priced,
⅝ and ⅞ Cambric Muslins,
Shirting Cambrics & long Clothes,
Corded and Cambric Dimities,
Plaid, purple and pink Ginghams,
Marseilles fashionable Waistcoating,
India Dimities,
Cotton Casimers,
York Stripes,
Seersuckers, Didsoys,
Silk Shawls,
Cambric ditto,
Coarse and superfine Checks,
India Muslins assorted
Brown and white Platillas,
Creas, Dowlas and Ticklenburgs,
Osnabrigs and Hessians,
Madras and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Long and short Nankeens,
English patent ditto,
Cotton Stockings,
India Diaper Tablecloths,
Irish ⅝ Diaper,
Scotch Ticking,
American ditto,
Knives and Forks,
Coarse and fine Hats,
Wrought and Cut Nails
Cotton & Wool Cards
Powder and Shot,

WITH AN

ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Imperial, Young and Old Hyson Tea,
Souchong ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Loaf & Brown Sugar,
Old Spirit,
W. India and N. E. Rum,
Whiskey, Soap and Candles, &c &c.

The above articles being laid in on the best terms, he will be enabled to sell at very reduced prices, as he is determined to sell BARGAINS for CASH, or in barter for TOBACCO.

Annapolis, April 17, 1810. 1

Seth Sweetser,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his Customers in particular, for past favours in the line of his business. He has a good assortment of work on hand, and the usual credit will be given to punctual customers.

Those that have accounts standing more than twelve months are requested to call and settle them by paying the money or giving their note.

N. B. He has received an assortment of Ladies Morocco Slippers of the latest fashion and best quality, and Mens, Boys and Children's Shoes, from Baltimore and Boston, which he flatters himself he can sell on better terms for Cash than any yet sold. Ripsmended gratis. S. S.

April 18, 1810. 1

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Richard Green*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, according to law, and those in any manner indebted, to make immediate payment to

THOMAS WOODFIELD, Ex'tr.

April 14, 1810. 1

Negroes for Sale.

A LIKELY, Healthy, Young Lad, about eighteen years of age, and several Girls from thirteen to fifteen years old.

BENNETT DARNALL.

April 16th, 1810. 1m 7/6

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON, deceased, are requested to produce them, authenticated, and lodge them in the chancery office before the first day of June next.

AND. WARFIELD, Trustee.

April 10, 1810 2

Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at its next session, for the benefit of the law for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the supplements thereto.

URIAH MEAD.

April 5, 1810. 2 w3*.

Notice.

DOCTOR SHAAFF is constrained to make a serious call on all those *long* indebted to him for payment of their accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection, with authority, in cases where it may be necessary, to enforce payment.

Annapolis, February 20, 1810. 9

FARMER

WILL stand this season, to cover mares, at Newington Rope Walk on Mondays and Tuesdays, at Rawlings's tavern on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and at Linthicum's store, near Mr. Osborn Williams's, on Fridays and Saturdays, at the moderate price of one and a half barrels of corn for each mare, and twelve and a half cents to the groom; the corn to be delivered at either of the above stands on or before the first day of December next, otherwise four dollars must be paid—Three dollars cash, sent with the mare, will be received in lieu.

Farmer is out of the dam of Post-Boy, full sixteen hands high, got by a country horse, well formed, and is a sure foal getter.

The season will commence on the 16th of April.

HENRY JOHNSON.

P. S. All possible attention will be paid to the mares sent, but no responsibility for accidents. H. J.

April 13, 1810. 1 6w.

The Subscriber

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by captain *James Thomas*, and lately by Mr. *William Brewer*, where he intends keeping a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. All those who may favour him with their company, may depend on his best endeavours to give general satisfaction.

WILLIAM TUCK.

Annapolis, April 10, 1810. 2 3w*

Public Sale.

Will be offered, at *Public Sale*, on FRIDAY the 27th day of April, at the subscriber's farm, in Rhode River Neck, called *Gresham's*, the following property:—

ONE hundred and twenty barrels of Indian corn, several plough horses, mules, work oxen, cows and calves, and a number of other cattle, sheep, hogs, and plantation utensils of every kind, household and kitchen furniture. The terms of sale will be four months credit, the purchasers to give notes, with approved securities, for sums over ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock and continue until all is sold.

JOSEPH JENIFER.

April 10, 1810. 2 3w.

Notice.

THE subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, has obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of RACHEL HARWOOD, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of October next, otherwise, by law, they may be excluded.

OS: S. HARWOOD, Ex'r.

April 10, 1810. 2 3w

Notice.

ALL those who may have occasion to write to his Excellency the Governor of Maryland, are respectfully requested to endorse on the back of the letter the words *public* or *private*, as the case may be.

☞ Those printers who publish the laws, will please to give this three or four insertions.

March 24, 1810. 4K 4w

The Subscriber

HAS A

Quantity of Salt Beef,

OF inferior quality, on hand, which he will sell low for Cash, at his store near the Dock. 4

JOSEPH SANDS.

Annapolis, March 27, 1810.

BARK.

THE subscriber wants, this spring, one hundred cords of good Spanish, water, black or white oak BARK. He will give from seven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, if brought to this city; any one having that article to dispose of, so that it can be brought to Annapolis by water, and finds it inconvenient to peal or deliver it, he will get it himself, and give a good price in proportion. 4

JOHN HYDE.

Annapolis, March 26, 1810.

Those persons who have the above article to dispose of will send letters to the subscriber as soon as possible. J. H.

Rags.

☞ Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county letters of administration on the personal estate of ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, late of said county, deceased, requests that all persons having claims against said estate would bring them forward, as soon as possible, legally authenticated, for settlement; and all who are in any manner indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

WILSON WATERS, Adm'r.

April 18, 1810. 3w

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose at *Public Sale*, on THURSDAY, the 10th of May next,

ALL the personal property of *Archibald Chisholm*, deceased, at his late dwelling at the head of West river, on a credit of three months for all sums above ten dollars, for all sums not exceeding ten dollars the cash to be paid. Notes, bearing interest from the day of sale, with good and sufficient security, will be required of those who purchase on credit.

WILLSON WATERS, Adm'r.

April 18, 1810. 3w

In Council,

April 7, 1810.

ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, be published once in each week, for the space of six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and the Star at Easton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, clk.

An additional Supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several county courts of this state may exercise concurrent jurisdiction in all cases in the same manner that they now exercise jurisdiction by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That each of the judges of the several districts of this state, during vacation, shall have full power and authority to exercise, in their judicial districts, all the powers which the chancellor of this state can or may exercise.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of one of the associate judges of the several judicial districts of this state to attend at the court-house of the several counties in their judicial district, at some day between the several sessions of their court, who shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any subject matter in the said respective courts, upon the equity side, brought or depending therein, and it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the several counties in this state to attend the said judge on the said days, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge; and the several county courts in this state are hereby instructed, at their first court next after the passage of this act, to appoint the several days on which the said judge shall attend as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the county courts shall have full power and authority to appoint an auditor to the said court.

And be it enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall or may think themselves to be aggrieved by the decree of any county court, in any case of which such county court may have an equity jurisdiction by virtue of this act shall be at liberty, in all cases to appeal to the court of appeals of the respective shore, and in the same manner, and under the same circumstances, and such appeals shall have the same legal effect and consequences as appeals prosecuted from the court of chancery to the court of appeals.

And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several county courts in this state shall act as registers for their said counties, in the same manner as the register in chancery now does. 2

To Seine-haulers and others.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, either Seine-hauling or otherwise trespassing upon my plantations, (Horn Point and Talley's,) that they will certainly be prosecuted. 21

H. M. OGLE.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

For Sale,

THE time of a MULATTO GIRL, about the age of seventeen, who has been accustomed to waiting in the house, and has thirteen years to serve. 3X

☞ Inquire of the Printers.

Annapolis, April 2, 1810. 3w

Notice.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the first Monday in May next, at the city of Annapolis, and will sit for twenty days thereafter, to hear appeals, and make transfers. 3

Annapolis, March 28, 1810.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

om the (London) Lady's Monthly Museum.

MY HUSBAND.

HAPPY twenty-seventh of May !
Let me on this joyous day,
Dedicate to thee my lay,
My Husband !

May no cares perplex thy mind ;
Ever faithful, fond, and kind,
To the last thou shalt me find,
My Husband !

Sickness may my bloom destroy ;
Adversity may damp our joy ;
Yet virtuous pleasures never cloy,
My Husband !

Blest with thee no ills I fear,
Let wealth and beauty disappear,
To this heart thou art more dear,
My Husband !

See our blooming off-spring round,
While such joys as these abound,
Where can purer bliss be found,
My Husband ?

From the New-York Evening Post.

MANUSCRIPT FUGITIVE POETRY.

An Advertisement for a Wife, in the name of the Hon. Lieut General ——

BY AN ENGLISH LADY OF RANK.

MAIDENS here's a heart to sell !
Take the toy, and treat it well ;
Take the toy, and you shall find,
A Soldier's heart, though rough, is kind,
And sweet the nut, though harsh the rind !
Oft the plain volume, bound in boards,
Much learning and much wit affords,
While books begirt with Russia leather
In weight of worth scarce poise a feather;
Oft may the rugged rock enshrine
The golden glories of the mine ;
Oft may the simple casket hide,
All Europe's and all India's pride.
Maidens ! here's a heart to sell,
Take the toy, and treat it well ;
'Tis true, the owner rates it high,
And few have stock enough to buy ;
These are his terms :—
" Give me sweetness, sense and truth,
" The trusting confidence of youth ;
" The tender lustre of an eye
" Melting in tears of sympathy ;
" Meekness, in her mildest mood ;
" Passions amiably subdued :—
" Give me that art without pretence,
" The playful child of innocence ;
" Talents which shun the public gaze,
" Content to win one Soldier's praise ;
" To nobleness of birth, be join'd
" A proud nobility of mind ;
" And may her riches serve to show
" A white hand, eager to bestow !"
Maidens here's a heart to sell ;
Take the toy, and treat it well.

SONG.

[*In Up all Night.*]

OLD Flam was a lawyer so grim,
He married his maid, people say ;
But scarce was the honey moon dim,
When the Devil, cried Flam, come away !
Oh ! Oh ! Story of woe, when the Devil
Cried Flam, come away.

How she wished that the tear drop would fall,
But poor Mrs. Flam could not weep ;
And soon in a black velvet pall,
She popped the old lawyer to sleep.
Oh, Oh, &c. &c.

She thought of her love as she lay,
When the ghost of the late Mr. Flam,
In his green velvet cap came to say,
" Pho ! nonsense ! your grief is all sham."
Oh, Oh, &c. &c.

Quoth she ; " Ghost, I'm no longer thine,
I won't lie alone in the dark,
For to-morrow at half after nine,
Mr. Flam, I shall marry your clerk."
Oh, Oh, &c. &c.

THE RUNAWAY.

AH ! who is he by Cynthia's gleam,
Discerned, the statue of distress ;
Weeping beside the willowed stream
That bathes the woodland wilderness ?

Why talks he to the idle air ?
Why, listless, at his length reclined,
Heaves he the groan of deep despair,
Responsive to the midnight wind ?

" Speak, gentle shepherd ! tell me why ?"
—" Sir ! he has lost his wife, they say."
" Of what disorder did she die ?"
—" Lord, sir ! of none—she ran away."

BAD AND WORSE.

MY wife's so very bad, cried Will,
I fear she ne'er will hold it ;
She keeps her bed—Mine's worse, said Phil,
The jade has just now *sold it*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Genius of Liberty.

Great and noble actions ought to be known and recorded.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman near Princeton, (N. J.) to his friend at Long-Hill, dated February 28th, 1810.

" AN interesting incident occurred near Princeton some weeks ago. The cold Saturday a number of students were skating on Scudder's mill-pond ; one of them, named Hone, about 16 years old, fell into the water, where it was from 10 to 12 feet deep. In struggling to get out, he broke the ice for some distance round, but did not succeed, and became at last so exhausted and overcome that he could not see. The students in the meantime, ran backwards and forwards clamouring, but no one ventured to the aid of his perishing friend.—An apprentice boy, however, about 14 years old, approached so near Hone, that he put one end of a stick, with which he had been playing ball on the ice, into his hand. With the aid of this stick he drew Hone upon the ice, and though sensible of his own danger, and shedding tears, he persisted till he drew Hone so far forward that the end of his skate caught on the edge of the ice. Hone then asked the boy to let him draw back and extricate his skate ; he did so, and both at last reached a place of safety. Hone, when sufficiently recovered, put his hand into his pocket and offered the boy two dollars which he had with him. The generous boy would not take it ; saying he would have done the same for any person in the same situation. He offered him afterwards 20 dollars ; the boy said he did not want his money. Hone's father came on, and offered to buy the boy's time, but the sensible little fellow said he wished to learn his trade. Finally, Mr. Hone, the father, invested, for the boy, 500 dollars, and the students made him up about 200 more. It is said the boy's father was a man of property in New-York, but became insolvent, died, and left his children so destitute, that this son was bound to Mr. Horner to learn the tanner's business."

From a late London Paper.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

AMONG the many important objects which must claim the attention of parliament, we earnestly hope, that one of the earliest will be an inquiry into the measures taken to procure the co-operation of foreign states in amity with us, in effecting the total abolition of the slave trade. When we recollect the eagerness with which several individuals, high in office, clung to every pretext, however futile, which could be urged for the continuance of that abominable traffic, we cannot but call upon lords Grenville and Grey, Mr. Wilberforce, and their philanthropic co-adjutors in both houses of parliament, to exercise the most jealous vigilance upon this subject. We can assure them, that the slave trade is already reviving, by the assistance of British capital, and under the immediate superintendance of British subjects. Several noted dealers in human flesh have gone to the Havanna, with the avowed intention of forming establishments calculated to evade the provisions of the abolition act, and about the beginning of autumn, several vessels fitted out from that settlement were actually *slaving*, as it is termed, upon the windward coast of Africa. There were three vessels of this description, with Spanish colours and papers, lying in the Rio Pongo, and trading under the direction of supercargoes who *pretended* to be natives of the United States of America. There were a few others, further to windward, trading under the American flag. One of these had been brought in for examination to Sierra Leona, by a British cruizer ; but all that the governor found himself legally authorised to do, was to take out of her from 20 to 30 negroes, who were ascertained to have been shipped from an English factory. A gentleman, recently arrived from that part of the coalt, informs us, that off the shoals of Grande he fell in with a vessel, sailing under Spanish colours, from which, on being hailed in the usual manner, a *quondam Liverpool captain* answered, that he had come from the Havanna, and intended, after touching at the Isles de Los, to proceed to leeward for slaves ; and, in a tone of seeming exultation at the prospect of the resurrection of his favourite commerce, he added, that no less than 80 sail were fitting out for the same destination when he left Cuba. We feel confident, that the friends of the abolition require only to be told of these circumstances, to make every possible exertion to destroy this system of speculation in the bud. If it is suffered to proceed, it is obvious that the only amount of what has hitherto been done will be, that we shall have *nominally* shaken off the reproach, while the *actual* load of guilt remains undiminished. The act of the British legislature, to which it was fondly expected that in a future age millions of Africans, enjoying the blessing of science and civilization, would look back as the Magna Charta of their freedom and happiness, will to every other purpose remain a dead letter.

From a late London Paper.

Louis XVIII. to Gustavus IV.

" *Sir, my Brother and Cousin,*

"OVERWHELMED by grief, rendered indignant in the extreme, on hearing of the crime which at one stroke deprives your majesty of your liberty, the exercise of your power, and even the pleasure of seeing your wife and children, I was, notwithstanding, for sometime supported by the hope, that among the descendants of the brothers in arms of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. some would be found to avenge the outrage offered to majesty, and restore the sceptre to those hands that alone have a right to wield it. Disappointed in this expectation, I eagerly sought an opportunity to express to your majesty the feelings with which my heart overflows. I am informed that you are still allowed to receive letters, and I embrace the opportunity ; it will be a great satisfaction to me, though it may not afford consolation to your majesty.

" I declare then, that the sentiments of friendship, gratitude, esteem and admiration, by which I am attached to Gustavus IV. instead of being changed, are increased by his misfortunes ; that I never felt the weight of my own misfortunes press so sorely upon me, as on this occasion, when, in the absence of all power, I find myself reduced to ardent but ineffectual wishes. Still, however, I have not lost the hope to see that Providence, to whom your majesty addressed yourself from the beginning, come to the relief of you and your family ; convinced, from what I know of your majesty's disposition, that at that moment the power to pardon will be the first of the attributes of the crown which you will be desirous to exercise. Finally, awaiting that happy day, I protest, as a king, against the violence offered to the sacred person of Gustavus IV. not only on account of the sentiments I have expressed, but also because this outrage is a fresh application of principles destructive of all authority, and subversive of all social order.

" May the Almighty watch over your majesty ! This is the prayer of the purest friendship, of the most affectionate regard, and of all those sentiments, with which I am, sir, my brother and cousin,

" Your majesty's sincere
" Brother and cousin,
LOUIS.

" *Hartwell, Buckinghamshire,*
" *April* 24, 1809."

From Espriella's Letters.

THE LIVERPOOL ATHENÆUM.

THE history of their Athenæum is a striking instance of their spirit ;—by this name they call a public Library, with a Reading-Room for news-papers and other journals—for all periodical publications, whether daily, monthly, quarterly or yearly, are called *journals* in England. Two of the literary inhabitants were talking one day after dinner of the want of a public library in the town, and they agreed to call a meeting for the purpose of forming one. The meeting was advertised, they went to it, and found themselves alone. " What shall we do now ?" said the one ; " here is an end of the business." " No," said his friend ; " take you the chair, I will be secretary ; we will draw up our resolutions unanimously, and advertise them." They did so ; and in four-and-twenty hours sufficient funds were subscribed to establish the finest institution of the kind in the kingdom.

From a late London Paper.

JEWISH CONVERTS.

ON Wednesday about 150 gentlemen dined together at the City of London Tavern, to hear the report of the London Society for the conversion of the Jews. Lord Crawford took the chair. After dinner was over, and the usual toasts were given, the report of the committee was read, by which it appeared, that there are now in the school 18 boys and 4 girls, descendants from Jewish parents, and who are educated in the Christian Religion. Several clergymen addressed the company ; and the Rev. Mr. Wilcox, in a very animated manner, described the hopes which were now to be entertained of the conversion of the Jews, of which he conceived this to be the appointed season.—The children were afterwards brought into the room, and the eldest boy delivered an address to the company in behalf of the charity. Several clergymen spoke after Mr. Wilcox, and a very liberal subscription was entered into. Among the subscriptions which were read were many from Hull and York. Whatever may be the effect of this society with respect to the conversion of the Jews, it cannot be denied that the maintaining and educating destitute children of Jewish parents is a charity deserving encouragement.

AGRICULTURAL.

—AGRICULTURE—

" The first of Arts, source of Domestic ease,
" Pride of the Land, and Patron of the Seas."

From the Raleigh Star.

Cooper's Point, (N. J.) 19*th Feb.* 1810.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

I WAS much gratified with seeing in your paper of 19th Oct. an account of the quantity of wine made in your state from the native grape ; and more so on seeing in that of 21st Dec. concerning the cultivation of, and making wine from, a peculiar kind of grape in the neighbourhood of Lake Phelps, not supposed to be a native. Your description of it induces me to think otherwise, as such grapes are found growing wild in many parts of Jersey, and I have heard of none such in foreign countries.

I lament the omission of pruning, as I have experienced the great benefit thereof in many instances, and will relate one for example. I had found a native vine in the neighbourhood, which covered a red cedar tree, so as to have the benefit, to great advantage, of both sun and air. The fruit on the south and south-west part was uncommonly fine, and ripened early, which induced me to plant a cutting from it near my garden, where it grew on a small arbour, in a neglected state, for many years, bearing a few grapes of good quality. I then pruned the vine, enlarged the arbour, and spread the vine thin and regular on it, and secured it by tacking and tying, to prevent its being shifted by the wind, which is very injurious to vines and fruit. The growth of the vine, the production and quality of the grapes, soon exceeded my expectation, which induced me to enlarge the arbour to the size of more than 60 by 40 (which the vine covered sufficiently thick) then extended the garden fence so as to take it in, and manured under the vine by water from the barn yard ; and although the ground under the vine was covered with a strong sward of grass, which afforded three middling crops of grass, the vine produced thirty-six and a third bushels of grapes, heaped measure, thirty-three of which being ground and pressed, afforded ninety-one gallons of pure juice. In consequence of the extreme branches being injured by drought, I trimmed the vine closer the last season, which lessened the production to twenty-six and an half bushels, twenty-four of which made 72 gallons of wine, in the manner directed in the Trenton True American, Raleigh Star, &c. last summer.

I hope you will excuse my particularity, as it proceeds from a pure desire to encourage others to try the experiment, and I am of opinion that few who will make trial will have reason to repent.

I do not pretend to a full knowledge of cultivating the native grape vine, as I have had no information on the subject ; but the experiments I have tried have succeeded so well, that I wish others to make trial and publish their success ; and I hope my feeble attempt will bring to public view something more perfect from more experienced hands ; I therefore give my method, imperfect as it is.

In February or March, previous to the sap's running, I examine and trim the vines, observing which branches will suit best for training to different parts of the arbour, or wherever the vines are to cover ; a sufficiency of the strongest shoots to extend, or fill vacancies, if wanted ; then cut the other side shoots of the last year's growth that appear large enough for bearers, leaving not more than 3 or 4 buds or eyes, and the diminutive ones, cut the dead and unnecessary old vines close to the leading branches ; then spread the vines regularly over what they are to run on, and secure them from being shifted with wind, by tacking or tying.

JOSEPH COOPER.

P. S. I have tried currants, gooseberries and morella cherries, in making wine the same way I directed for grape wine ; all which succeeded well. From trials and observations I am convinced that the greatest error in making wine in our country is, using too much sugar and water for the quantity of fruit. The nearer wine is made from the juice of fruit, without water, the better, with no more sugar than will make it palatable, by correcting the acid, and brandy or good cider spirits to give it strength sufficient to keep through our hot summers. The spirit will incorporate with the wine, so that when it arrives to proper age, it will not be known by its taste that any had been in it.

J. C.

TEMPERANCE.

THE nearest approach thou canst make to happiness on this side the grave, is to enjoy from Heaven, health, wisdom and peace of mind.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M
[LXVIth YEAR.]
Public Sale
virtue of an order issued
phans Court of Anne-Arund
ubscribers will dispose of, at
on the first MONDAY in Ma
if not, the next fair day, all
HE unfold part of the pers
Resin Hammond, of Cha
nsisting of five valuable negr
luable feather beds, with bed
ture, & other articles too tedi
The said property will be so
four months, the purchaser
the day of sale, as soon as
proved security.
The sale will commence at
the late residence of the d
ther terms may be made kn
HENRY
6 BARUCH
March 20, 1810.
Cheap Goo
HE subscriber, desirous to
nership existing under the
B. Curran, will sell low fo
ing articles, viz.
and ¾ Irish linens,
perfine long cloth
shirtings,
otton cambric do.
intzes and calicoes,
ambric muslins and
dimities,
in and figured leno
muslin,
in & figured jacko-
net do.
dia book muslin &
handkerchiefs,
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inted muslin and
chintz shawls,
ambric border'd pock
et handkerchiefs,
awn and linen do.
ambric muslin do.
coloured borders,
ong lawn for hand-
kerchiefs,
inen & cotton brown
holland,
ilk shawls and hand-
kerchiefs,
lain and cross bar-
red silk,
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And many articles in the
oo numerous to insert.
B CURRA
Partner of MICH'L
N. B. All those indebte
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come forward and pay t
Annapolis, April 3, 18
NOTIC
THE subscriber having
Orphans Court of An
tters of administration o
f ARCHIBALD CHISH
ounty, deceased, requ
aving claims against sai
hem forward, as soon as
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n any manner indebted t
ired to make immediate
WILSON W
April 18, 1810.
BAR
THE subscriber wants
hundred cords of g
lack or white oak BA
rom seven to nine dolla
ate he will give one do
altimore price, if brou
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t can be brought to An
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will get it himself, and
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5
Annapolis, March 26
Those persons who h
o dispose of will send le
s soon as possible.
Rag
Cash given for
RAGS.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIth YEAR.] *WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1810.* [No. 3302.]

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order iſſued out of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the ſubſcribers will diſpoſe of, at *Public Sale* on the firſt MONDAY in May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all

THE unſold part of the perſonal eſtate of *Rezin Hammond*, of *Charles*, deceaſed, conſiſting of five valuable negroes, and eight valuable feather beds, with bedſteads and furniture, & other articles too tedious to mention.

The ſaid property will be ſold on a credit of four months, the purchaſer giving bond, from the day of ſale, as ſoon as called on, with approved ſecurity.

The ſale will commence at eleven o'clock, at the late reſidence of the deceaſed, when other terms may be made known.

HENRY EVANS,
BARUCH FOWLER.

March 20, 1810.

Cheap Goods.

THE ſubſcriber, deſirous to cloſe the partnerſhip exiſting under the firm of *Mich'l & B. Curran*, will ſell low for Caſh, the following articles, viz.

and ¾ Iriſh linens,
ſuperfine long cloth ſhirtings,
cotton cambric do.
chintzes and calicoes,
cambric muſlins and demities,
plain and figured leno muſlin,
plain & figured jackonet do.
India book muſlin & handkerchiefs,
Britiſh do. do. do.
printed muſlin and chintz ſhawls,
cambric border'd pocket handkerchiefs,
lawn and linen do.
cambric muſlin do. coloured borders,
long lawn for handkerchiefs,
linen & cotton brown holland,
ſilk ſhawls and handkerchiefs,
plain and croſs barred ſilk,
black ſatin and perſian
pink ſarſenet and ſilk,
ſewing ſilks aſſorted,
beſt Whitechapel needles,
gilt & common pins,
black Madraſs handkerchiefs,
White Marſeilles and Jeans,
Printed Marſeilles & royal rib for waiſtcoating,
Black figured ſatins for do.
Cotton and ſilk ſuſMpenders,
Men's beaver gloves,
men's cotton ſtockings,
Women's do. do.
Do. ſilk do.
Black tabby velvet for pelliſſes,
Corduroys, velvets & preſident's cord,
Second quality clothes,
Superfine white flannels,
Furniture calico and chintzes,
Cotton counterpanes and bed tickings,
Ticklenburg and burlap linens
White German rolls,
Blue ſtriped India cottons,
White cotton & cotton thread,
White and coloured thread,
Cotton laces & thread edgings,
1ſt, 2d and 3d quality Morocco ſhoes.

And many articles in the DRY GOODS way, too numerous to inſert.

B CURRAN, Surviving
Partner of MICH'L & B. CURRAN.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the above firm by note, bond or open account, are requeſted to come forward and pay the ſame to

B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 3, 1810. 4 tf.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of ARCHIBALD CUISHOLM, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, requeſts that all perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtate would bring them forward, as ſoon as poſſible, legally authenticated, for ſettlement; and all who are in any manner indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to

WILSON WATERS, Adm'r.

April 18, 1810. 2 3w

BARK.

THE ſubſcriber wants, this ſpring, one hundred cords of good Spaniſh, water, black or white oak BARK. He will give from ſeven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, if brought to this city; any one having that article to diſpoſe of, ſo that it can be brought to Annapolis by water, and finds it inconvenient to peal or deliver it, he will get it himſelf, and give a good price in proportion.

JOHN HYDE.

Annapolis, March 26, 1810. 5

Thoſe perſons who have the above article to diſpoſe of will ſend letters to the ſubſcriber as ſoon as poſſible. J. H.

Rags.

☞ Caſh given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be *Sold*, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of *Richard Higgins*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, on the head of South river,

PART of the perſonal property of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of a number of very valuable young negroes, men, women and children; alſo, horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, houſehold and kitchen furniture, plantation utenſils, and many other things too tedious to mention.

The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale.

The ſale will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is ſold.

JOSHUA C HIGGINS, Executor.

March 27, 1810. 3X 5w*

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-office, Annapolis, March 31, 1810.

WILLIAM ATKINSON (2). James Butcher, James M. Broom, John W. Brigham, Henry Burnit, Nicholas Brewer, (3). Chancellor of Maryland, William Carmichael, Philip Clayton, Nathl. W. Craft. Margaret Diſney, Daniel Delozier, Capt. Deagle, Thos. Dorſey. James Fenwick. Samuel Gibſon (2), Mary Howard, James Houſton, (2). Edward Hall, Arena Hall, William Hall 3d, James Hall, Henry Harwood, of N. George Hall, Philip Headreck, Capt. Higgins, Jude Hawkins. C. J. Ingerſoll (3). Samuel Jackſon, William Jones. Mr. Laorick, Charles Lewis (2), Henry Lively, Saile Linthecum, Moſes Legg, Sule Legg. James Mackubin, jun. John Murry, Luther Martin (2), James M'Kallion, Catharine M'Grah, Rier Moer. Anne Ogle. Harriott Price, Samuel Plummer, Richard Plummer (2), John Pitt, Dr. William Pinkney, Iſaac Parker, Samuel Peaco, James Proſperous, Robert Pinkney. Joſeph Robinſon, Thomas Read, Kelles Ritchardſon. Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, James Shaw, Anne Steele (3), Schorty Schley, Benjamin Sewell, James Shaw, at the fort, James Spellier, Drapa Shriner, Richard Shorter, Jonathan Sappington, Sarah Sminey, Andrew Slicer, Margt. Shepperd, Samuel Stevenſon, Jacob H. Slemaker. Dr. Allen Thomas (3), William Tuck, John Turner, Richard Tidings, William Tinges. Dr. John Wells, James Williamſon, James Wright (2), Sarah Wyndham, William T Wootton, William Wells, John Worton, Johnny Wood, Wm. Welch, John Worthington, Annapolis.

Dr. John H. Brown, James Boone, Thomas Bicknell, John M. Burgeſs. Jeremiah Cook, Ignatius Coomes. John Daviſon, Sarah Davis. Ams Gambril. Philemon Mayo. Dr. Polydore O'Reily. Thomas Tucker, Philip W. Thomas, Nathaniel Thompſon, Lemuel Tarbox (2), John Thomas. Robert Weedon, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, P. M.

☞ None of the above letters will be delivered without the money. 3X w3

SHARPE'S ISLAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT 700 ACRES,

FOR SALE.

THIS valuable body of land is ſituated in the Cheſapeake Bay, about fifty miles from Baltimore, and 25 miles from Annapolis, near the mouth of Great Choptank river, in Talbot county; about one third of the iſland is in wood, principally Oak and Pine, among which is a conſiderable quantity of Ship Timber. The ſoil is very productive for the cultivation of Hemp, Tobacco, Barley, Corn, Wheat, &c. and Stock of every kind may be raiſed on it to great advantage. Fiſh and Wild Fowl are in great abundance. The improvements are, a comfortable houſe, three large barns, and other neceſſary buildings. This valuable iſland is in a ſtate of profitable cultivation. For terms, which will be made convenient, apply to

PHILIP THOMAS,

No. 27, Hanover-ſtreet, Baltimore.

January 29. 13

David R. Geddes,

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened an office in a room of the houſe at preſent occupied by Mr. *Richard Watts*, in Weſt-ſtreet, where he has commenced the Practice of Law. He aſſures them that whatever buſineſs they may think proper to place in his hands ſhall be diligently attended to.

Monday, March 5, 1810. 9 tf.

In Council,

Annapolis, March 15, 1810.

ORDERED, That the following acts, to wit: An act to alter and aboliſh that part of the conſtitution which permits certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county, An act to admit perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath to ſerve as jurors, An act to repeal and aboliſh the forty-fifth article of the conſtitution and form of government, An act to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate as relate to voters and qualification of voters, An act to alter all ſuch parts of the declaration of rights, conſtitution and form of government, as make it lawful to lay an equal and a general tax for the ſupport of the Chriſtian religion, and An act to alter and aboliſh all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as require a property qualification in perſons to be appointed or holding offices of profit and truſt in this ſtate, and in perſons elected members of the legiſlature or electors of the ſenate, be publiſhed once in each week, for the ſpace of three months ſucceſſively, in the Whig, Evening Poſt and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore—the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, and in the Star, at Eaſton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An Act to aboliſh all that part of the conſtitution which permits certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

BE it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That no perſon reſiding in the city of Annapolis ſhall have a vote in the county of Anne-Arundel for delegates for the ſaid county, and all and every part of the conſtitution which enables perſons holding fifty acres of land to vote in ſaid county, be and is hereby aboliſhed; provided nevertheleſs, that if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, that in ſuch caſe this alteration and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government, ſhall conſtitute and be valid as part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, this alteration and amendment, ſhall be repealed and aboliſhed.

An Act to admit perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath to ſerve as jurors.

WHEREAS perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath are deprived of a full participation of the rights of citizenſhip, owing to their ſolemn affirmation not being admitted as a qualification to ſerve as jurors; therefore,

2. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*. That the people called Quakers, thoſe called Nicolites or New Quakers, thoſe called Menoniſts, Tunkers and others, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occaſion, ſhall be allowed to make their ſolemn affirmation as a qualification as jurors, except in criminal caſes that are capital, and upon petitions for freedom, in the manner that they have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation ſhall be of the ſame avail as an oath to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

3. *And be it enacted*. That before any of the perſons aforeſaid ſhall be admitted as a juror in any court of juſtice in this ſtate, the court ſhall be ſatisfied, by ſuch teſtimony that they may require, that ſuch perſon is one of thoſe who profeſs to be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath.

An Act to repeal and aboliſh the forty-fifth article of the conſtitution and form of government.

BE it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland. That the forty-fifth article of the conſtitution and form of government be and the ſame is hereby repealed and utterly aboliſhed.

2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

An Act to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate as relate to voters and qualification of voters.

BE it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this ſtate, above twenty-one years of age, and no other, having reſided twelve months within this ſtate, and ſix months in the county, or in the city of Annapolis or Baltimore, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, ſhall have a right of ſuffrage, and ſhall vote, by ballot, in the election of ſuch county or city, either of them, for electors of the preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, for repreſentatives of this ſtate in the congreſs of the United States, for delegates to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, electors of the ſenate, and ſheriffs.

2. *And be it enacted*, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby abrogated, annulled and made void.

3. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration of ſaid conſtitution contained therein, ſhall be conſidered as a part, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid as a part, of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

An Act to alter all ſuch parts of the declaration of rights, conſtitution and form of government, as make it lawful to lay an equal and a general tax for the ſupport of the Chriſtian religion.

BE it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That it ſhall not be lawful for the general aſſembly of this ſtate to lay an equal and general tax, or any other tax, on the people of this ſtate, for the ſupport of any religion.

2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid declaration of rights, conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the declaration of rights, conſtitution and form of government, ſo far as they are contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be, repealed and annulled on the confirmation hereof.

An Act to alter and aboliſh all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as require a property qualification in perſons to be appointed or holding offices of profit or truſt in this ſtate, and in perſons elected members of the legiſlature, or electors of the ſenate.

BE it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as require a property qualification in perſons to be appointed or holding offices of profit or truſt in this ſtate, and in perſons elected members of the legiſlature, or electors of the ſenate, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby repealed and aboliſhed.

2. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. 6

Notice.

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, being unable to pay his debts, hereby notifies his intention of applying to Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and the ſupplements thereto.

JOHN HUNTT.

Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1810. 9 X 8w.*

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, FEB. 15.

A COURIER arrived here this morning from Paris, with the agreeable intelligence of the signature of a contract of marriage between the emperor Napoleon and her Imperial highness the archdutchess Maria Louisa. It is impossible to describe the joy to which this news has given birth amongst all classes of the inhabitants. It began to be circulated at 11 in the morning, and at two the bank bills had risen from 10 to 100. It is announced that the prince of Neufchatel will arrive here on the 2d, that the ceremonies and the fetes will last 10 days, and that the prince will set out from Vienna on the 14th of March with the august spouse of his sovereign.

The emperor of the French has sent a present to our monarch of some magnificent Gobelin tapestry.

DRESDEN, FEB. 14.

An Austrian courier, proceeding to Berlin, has brought the agreeable news of a suspension of arms between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. These two courts have accepted the powerful mediation of the emperor Napoleon. It is said that since the Porte decided to make peace, the English ambassador, (Mr. Adair,) not thinking himself safe at Constantinople, precipitately embarked for Sicily.

PARIS, MARCH 1.

Gen. Lauriston, aid-de-camp to his Imperial Majesty, set out, it is said, for Vienna, on the 25th ult. with his majesty's portrait.

M. Anatole de Montesquiou also set out yesterday morning for Vienna.

M. Halle, physician in ordinary to his Imperial Majesty, has, it is said, received notice from the grand marshal of the palace, that he is to set out to-day in one of his Imperial majesty's carriages to proceed to Braunau, to make part of the procession which is to attend her imperial royal highness the archdutchess of Austria, Maria Louisa, the future spouse of the Emperor.

Amongst the persons also appointed to form part of the above procession, are M. de Beaufset, prefect of the palace; M. de Seyssel, master of the ceremonies, and four chamberlains, M. M. de Bearn, de Barolle, d'Abusson and d'Angosse.

The chevalier of honour, senator Beauharnois; the grand equerry, prince Aldobrandini Borghese, and the bishop of Metz, are also gone to Braunau.

The prince of Neufchatel is, it is said, charged with powers from all the princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, to render every where on their territories the suitable honours to the august procession.

The produce of English merchandise confiscated between the Scheldt and Maese, is to be employed in repairing Flushing.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Letters have been received from Berlin, which state that a complete revolution has taken place in the administration of Russia, in consequence of the exertions of the empress dowager. Romanzow, Araktseije, Troverse and Kurakin, are stated to have been disgraced This measure, it was added, was absolutely necessary, as the discontents, both of the nobility and the people, were getting to a height that threatened the most serious consequences.

It is now said, that the emperor Alexander, having assembled a large army, apparently with the intention of sending it against the Turks, has on a sudden ordered it to proceed to Poland, and that it has actually crossed Niomen—that he has also sent directions to his general acting against the Turks to conclude an armistice for the purpose of negotiating a peace with Turkey.

MARCH 10.

Information has been received from Holland, by a vessel that arrived yesterday, which gives additional strength to the report of a rupture between the courts of Paris and Petersburg. It is supposed that in such a war France would be supported not only by Denmark and Austria, but also by Sweden and Prussia; and from the contents of the foreign gazettes in our possession, we observe that the week before last baron Lagerbrkee, the plenipotentiary of the former, and baron Keusemark, the embassador of the latter, delivered their credentials at the Thuilleries and were very graciously received.

MARCH 12.

Yesterday we received Moniteurs and other Paris papers to the 4th inst. The intended marriage appears to occupy the public attention at Paris and Vienna, to the exclusion of almost every other subject.

A letter from the duke of Dalmatia (Soult) states the entrance of Sebastiani into Malaga on the 5th ult. after a combat, in which 1500 of the Spaniards were killed, whilst the French, according to custom, lost only 30 men.

We received German papers last night to the 24th ult. An article from the Banks of the Elbe, dated the preceding day, mentions the additional measures adopted by Napoleon for the purpose of preventing the merchants in the north of Germany from trading with this country; a division of the French army is to occupy Hamburg and its dependencies; the line of the French custom houses at Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck, is to be tripled; and a French decree was expected, prohibiting the introduction of all colonial produce, whether American or English, coming from Altona, or any part of the Danish territory. It is even said that an army of 60,000 Frenchmen is to be stationed on the shores of the German ocean for the purpose of conquering, if possible, *the spirit of commerce.*

DUBLIN, MARCH 3.

Shocking Catastrophe.—The following tale of woe should serve as a caution to parents not to permit their children to witness scenes of cruelty of any description whatever:—Monday last, Mr. Hall, a miller at King's Bridge, Devon, having employed a butcher to kill some pigs for him, during the absence of the latter to get some refreshment, having left his knife behind, four young children who had been witnessing the operation agreed to play at kill pig; the youngest was to be pig, when one of the others, who acted the part of the butcher, stuck him in the throat and killed him on the spot; the other three alarmed at what they had done, ran into the adjoining mill, and hid themselves under the wheel, which was not working at the time, but was set going almost immediately afterwards, and crushed them all to death.

American Intelligence.

ST. GEORGE, (BERMUDA,) MARCH 10.

It is with the utmost satisfaction we learn that H. M. S. Guerribre, fell in with the Rattlesnake sloop of war bound home with dispatches from the East-Indies, which stated that tranquillity had been restored in that quarter.

It appears the disaffected part of the company's troops having taken possession of Seringapatam, but on the approach of the king's forces, amounting to 11,000 men, they surrendered, having obtained a promise of general amnesty, with the exception of a few of the officers, who had taken a most active part in the disturbance.

Gen. M'Dowal had sailed in a vessel for England, but had been wrecked on the Island of Madagascar, and we regret to add, every soul on board perished.

NASSAU, (N. P.) MARCH 24.

We learn that the Algesiras of 74 guns, and Asia 64, Spanish ships of war, from Vera-Cruz, bound to Cadiz, with three millions of dollars on board, touched at the Havanna, and sailed from that port on Thursday last; also two men of war brigs, and a packet (Spanish,) on the same day, bound to Cadiz, with 8 or 10 merchantmen under their convoy.

We learn also that 2 or 3 vessels are arming and fitting out in the Mississippi, to sail from thence under American colours, to cruize along the coast of Cuba; the person fitting them out is a Frenchman, formerly a resident on that island.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 3.

A letter received by a merchant in town, from Kingston, (Jam.) dated the 25th Feb. states that the French frigate mentioned sometime since as having had a brush with 2 British sloops of war, on two different days, had been afterwards fallen in with by the *Brazen* sloop of war, of 18 guns, and captured and sent into Kingston.—It was in pursuit of this frigate that the Hebe, captain Fife, was sent upon this coast, from Jamaica.

SALEM, APRIL 7.

YESTERDAY the Juno arrived at Boston, in the short passage of 27 days from England. Mr. Edward Lander and Mr. Benjamin T. Pickman, of this town came passengers, to whom we are indebted for files of London papers to the 12th March.

England and America.

Notwithstanding the late irritations, we have the pleasure to find in the English papers strong expressions of good will towards America, and of a desire for peace and friendship. The "*Courier*" of March 9, contains the following paragraph:

The John Adams was expected to sail yesterday from Cowes with Mr. Pinkney's dispatches; she was to touch at a French port to take up dispatches from the American minister at Paris. The John Adams, it is said, carries out with her the basis on which it is proposed to terminate all differences between this country and the United States; it is stated to have obtained *the entire concurrence of Mr. Pinkney.*

Russia and France.

The papers contain many rumours of a renewed spirit of hostility in Russia towards France. The point upon which Napoleon will pique Alexander, it is said, is the establishment of a kingdom in Poland—a measure deferred at the treaty of Tilsit till a more convenient season; and it is this, it is said, which has led to the determination of Russia, to march troops into Poland. A movement of the French armies towards the frontiers of Alexander, is also mentioned in an article from Nuremburg, though the ostensible object was a more rigorous blockade in the north of Germany, to effect an entire exclusion of English commerce.

Extension of France.

The Hamburg papers say, that the whole north of Germany is to be incorporated with France, and that a French army of 60,000 is assembling on the frontiers of Holstein. The incorporation of Hanover (the king of England's hereditary dominion) was deferred till Buonaparte should receive an answer from his Britannic majesty to some propositions he had made to him respecting it.

The French Toulon fleet remained in port.

The brave Hoffer, the innkeeper of Inspruck, and Tyrolese leader, has been taken and shot at Mantua.

Six French regiments arrived at Hamburg 20th Feb. It was said they were to occupy the three Hanseatic cities, as well as the coasts of the North and Baltic seas, to exclude English commerce.

A French decree is mentioned, prohibiting any colonial produce, whether American or English, passing the line of customs at Hamburg, coming from any port of the Danish territory. The Hamburg merchants who have American consignments via Tonningen, are fearful the French will enter Holstein & seize the great quantity of American produce hoarded there.

Parliament had voted a subsidy to support a Portuguese force in Portugal.

NORFOLK, APRIL 15.

Anchored off Craney Island yesterday, the United States schooner Vixen, capt. Ludlow, in 16 days from Balize, where he had been detained some days in consequence of the detention of three French privateers by Capt. Porter, and who intended forcing their way—they were sent up to New-Orleans—one of them is loaded with valuable dry goods and specie, and is called the Duke de Montebello, of 4 guns and 90 men, which were concealed in her hold; she was lately the Amelia of Baltimore, fitted out as a privateer at Savannah, and is supposed to be the same vessel which has committed numerous depredations on American vessels.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 18.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Captain Burrows, of the brig Juliana, left Cadiz on the 2d of March, at which time the army for its defence consisted of 4500 English, 1500 Portuguese, and 27000 Spaniards. who had a plentiful supply of provisions for six months—There were also in the harbour and roads 7 Spanish ships of the line, 1 Portuguese, and a number of English men of war. The British merchants who had shipped their property on board the vessels in the harbour, on the approach of the French army, had relanded it from a supposition that they were in perfect security.

The English had dislodged the French from one of the fortifications which they had thrown up before the city.

Joseph Buonaparte was with the army. He had sent a flag of truce to summon the garrison to surrender, but they treated his summons with contempt.—A spring of excellent water had been found in Cadiz, sufficient for supplying the wants of the inhabitants.

APRIL 20.

LATE FROM CADIZ.

By the Young Soldier, from Cadiz, we learn that Cadiz held out; that the French army under king Joseph consisted of about 50,000 men, and that the emperor Napoleon was shortly expected with 50,000 more. The force at present defending Cadiz, consists of 7000 Spanish troops and 7000 Spanish volunteers, and 5000 more were daily expected from England A considerable party are in favour of the French; but, it is almost certain death to any person who expresses a sentence in the French language. Cadiz is well supplied with provisions, and it was believed that it may and will hold out as long as they choose to defend it.

A gentleman arrived at Cadiz from Lisbon on the 20th of March, after a passage of 5 days.—He informed that the English and Portuguese armies were still on the frontiers, the French army not having entered Portugal.

A gale of wind did considerable damage to the shipping in Cadiz Bay. It commenced Sunday the 5th of March, and continued till Friday the 9th. Out of 39 sail that were driven ashore 15 were lost. Four Spanish ships of the line, and one Portuguese, were driven ashore and burnt by the French.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 18.

Captain Thomas of the Anthony Mangin, from Cadiz, informs, that on the night of the 7th Feb. the Great Pond overflowed on account of the heavy surf, and now there is no appearance of being able to have any salt for five or 6 weeks.

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1810.

Capt. Rutter, at Norfolk from St. Bar[t]s, informs of the arrival at Antigua of a packet from England, which she left late in Febru[a]ry.

After the arrival of this packet there was a marked difference in the treatment to the Americans—all who claimed the character of American citizens were discharged from the men of war, to the number, as it was reported, of nearly 600 at Antigua and the adjacent islands; capt. R. has brought home [f]ive Americans that were discharged at Antigua.

A late Paris Moniteur commenting on a London paragraph which mentioned Buonaparte's having shot his secretary with a pistol, says, "Are those wretches ignorant that the emperor fights only with eyes and his genius; that he never carries muskets, and that in all pitched battles, in which he has commanded he has never had occasion to draw his sabre more than three times."

Extract from the report of the French minister of finance to the emperor.

"A sufficient time has not yet been afforded to enable me to submit to your majesty a precise statement of the receipts and disbursements of 1809.—It is, however, probable that the war expenditure for the last year cannot be under 640 millions, of which somewhat only 350 millions are chargeable upon the public treasury.

"The amount of this expenditure will excite no surprise, when it is considered, that besides an immense staff, your majesty has during 1809, maintained an establishment of 900,000 infantry, 100,000 horses, for the cavalry service, and 50,000 for the wagon and artillery train.

"If the year 1809 must thus have been, of necessity expensive, there is every reason to conclude that the year 1810 will admit of great retrenchments. In fact, your majesty levied 200,000 men in 1809, and it does not appear to be your intention to make any levies in 1810.

"Sixty thousand horses were bought and equipped in 1809. It does not seem to be in your contemplation to purchase any in 1810.

"Your majesty also expects to be able to make a reduction of 200,000 in your military establishment, and to limit it to 700,000 men; one half of this force being intended to carry on the operations in Spain, and the other half to be employed in the defence of the coasts, and in maritime expeditions.

"Upwards of 800,000 new muskets are deposited in our arsenals, exclusive of the foreign muskets, which the fortune of war has thrown into our hands, and your majesty has upwards of 40,000 pieces of cannon, with all their necessary equipment."

FERDINAND VII.

The latest accounts from France state, that this monarch, deposed by his own weakness & folly, is extremely ill, and two physicians from Paris were sent to attend him. We hope the fate of Pichegru does not await the unfortunate prince. Two long for the honour of human nature and for the character of a great conqueror, has a species of croup, or crupper, existed in France, which attacks those who stand in the way of Buonaparte's ambition, and invariably terminates in *suffocation.* We think the minions of the emperor would not hesitate to inflict this disease, especially when their master, like *Macbeth*, is "so far steep'd in blood, that to *recede* is worse than to *advance.*" [*Delaware Gazette.*]

Of the old king and queen of Spain, the foreign papers have, for a long time been silent. Perhaps a *quietus* has been kindly administered to them; and they now rest, notwithstanding their royalty, "where the rude forefathers of the hamlet lay." What a lesson for regal pride—for earthly dignity! "I tell thee what Horatio, a man may fish with a *worm* that hath fed on a *king*; and eat of the fish that was caught with that worm." [*Ibid.*]

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 18.

The Outrage.—On Monday last, the grand jury inquiring for the district of Pennsylvania, found a bill against Dr. Hand for firing a ball into the window of Mr. Daschkoff the Russian minister, on the evening of the Emperor Alexander's birth-day. On Monday the trial commenced. The district attorney, (Mr. Dallas) conducted the prosecution. Messrs. Tilghman and Lewis the defence. Judges Washington and Peters presided. A number of witnesses were examined on Monday and Tuesday; about noon yesterday, judge Washington charged the jury decidedly in favour of the defendant. We understand him to have gone so far as to say, in substance, that the indictment could not be supported at common law, and that the law of the U. States in that case made and provided, did not reach the case of the defendant. The jury after being out a few hours returned a verdict *Not Guilty.*

CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESEN

FRIDAY, APRIL

A LETTER from gen. H[a]
speaker was read, asking the
an impartial tribunal to invest
duct, and that he might have
to confront accusers, and meet
which are propagated again
was enclosed a letter to the
from gen. Wilkinson, date
which the general demands
of his public character.

Mr. *Randolph*, from the
whom the subject was referred
for the reduction of the na
proposes to sell ALL the gu
frigates except three, and all
vessels except three, reserving
equipments] Referred to a c
whole, and ordered to be pri

Agricultural Soc

The Philadelphia Society
Agriculture, have received
of seeds, of different kinds,
put into the hands of Me
Smedley, No. 91, High-str
who have kindly undertak
them. Gardeners, farmers,
with to cultivate them, will
tuitously with small parcels.

The Society desirous to
seeds of our country, in ret
us from foreign countries,
any of our fellow-citizens,
for that purpose, to Messrs
ley, seeds of all American
trees, or garden vegetables
directed to the Agricultur
ladelphia.

The Society will likewi
receiving an account of the
the attempt to propagate t
for distribution.

By order, JAMES

Annapolis Unit

ATTENTIO

THE members composing
UNITED GUARDS, are
first battalion of the 22d re
the 8th day of May next, at
Mrs. D[u]ckey's old field, head
The men will attend said
uniform, with arms and accou
like order.

By o
SAM
COMPANY ME
THE members composing
are requested to attend a
next, the 1st day of May,
opposite the Farmers Bank,
with arms and accoutrements
each member to furnish him
of blank cartridges.

By order of the c
April 24

Public S

By virtue of an order of
of Anne-Arundel cou
will dispose of, at *Publ*
day, the tenth day of
THE unsold part of t
WILLIAM GLOVER
ing of some valuable neg
and kitchen furniture.
will be sold on a credit
purchasers to give bonds
curities. For all sums u
to be paid. Sale to com
and continue until all is
3 w. JAMES

Public

By virtue of an order fr
of Anne-Arundel cou
will *expose to Public*
the 17th day of May
the first fair day, on
late James Baldwin,
Black Horse tavern,
the city of Annapolis
PART of the personal
Baldwin, consisting
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and kitchen furniture,
other articles too numer
above property to be
months for all sums abo
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will be required, and
the delivery of the pr
mence at eleven o'clock
EDWARD B
Execut
April 24th, 1810.

Pastu

THE subscriber will
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Severn, (adjoining M
and lately occupied by
son, during the seaso
the subscriber. JOHN
April 24, 1810.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

A LETTER from gen. *Wilkinson* to the speaker was read, asking the house to appoint an impartial tribunal to investigate his conduct, and that he might have an opportunity to confront accusers, and meet the calumnies which are propagated against him. There was enclosed a letter to the secretary of war from gen. Wilkinson, dated Oct. 18, in which the general demands an investigation of his public character.

Mr. *Randolph*, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill for the reduction of the navy. [This bill proposes to sell ALL the *gun-boats*, all the frigates except three, and all the other armed vessels except three, reserving the guns and equipments.] Referred to a committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

—

Agricultural Society.

The Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, have received from Paris a box of seeds, of different kinds, which have been put into the hands of Messrs. Mears and Smedley, No. 91, High-street, of this city, who have kindly undertaken to distribute them. Gardeners, farmers, and others, who wish to cultivate them, will be supplied gratuitously with small parcels.

The Society desirous to interchange the seeds of our country, in return for those sent us from foreign countries, will be obliged by any of our fellow-citizens, who will deliver for that purpose, to Messrs. Mears & Smedley, seeds of all American plants, shrubs, trees, or garden vegetables. They may be directed to the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia.

The Society will likewise be gratified by receiving an account of the success attending the attempt to propagate those now intended for distribution.

By order, JAMES MEASE, Sec.

[*Phil. Paper.*

Annapolis United Guards

ATTENTION!

THE members composing the ANNAPOLIS UNITED GUARDS, are ordered to meet the first battalion of the 22d regiment, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A M at Mrs. D'ney's old field, head of Carroll's lane — The men will attend said meeting in complete uniform, with arms and accoutrements in soldier-like order.

By order,

SAM GAYNARD, Lt Com.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE members composing the above company are requested to attend a meeting on Tuesday next, the 1st day of May, at 10 o'clock, A M opposite the Farmers Bank, in complete uniform, with arms and accoutrements in soldier-like order; each member to furnish himself with six rounds of blank cartridges.

By order of the commanding officer.

April 24

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will dispose of, at *Public Sale*, on Thursday, the tenth day of May next,

THE unsold part of the personal estate of WILLIAM GLOVER, deceased, consisting of some valuable negroes, also household and kitchen furniture. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchasers to give bonds, with approved securities. For all sums under ten dollars cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

3 w. JAMES HUNTER, Adm'r.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will *expose* to *Public Sale*, on Thursday, the 17th day of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the premises of the late James Baldwin, deceased, near the Black Horse tavern, about nine miles from the city of Annapolis,

PART of the personal estate of said James Baldwin, consisting of horses, hogs, cattle, and sheep, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, bacon, and sundry other articles too numerous to mention. The above property to be sold on a credit of six months for all sums above ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid on the day of sale. Bonds, with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required, and to be executed before the delivery of the property. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

EDWARD BALDWIN, of JAS. Executor.

April 24th, 1810. 1 3

Pasturage.

THE subscriber will take in horses, cattle and sheep to pasture, on Mr. Nicholas Watkins's plantation, on the north side of Severn, (adjoining Mr. James Mackubin's) and lately occupied by Mr. William Earickson, during the season. For terms apply to the subscriber. JOHN R. MERRIKEN.

April 24, 1810. 1 3w.

Jonathan Waters,

SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced the above business next door to Mr. John Wells's apothecary and shoe store, in Church-street, Annapolis, where he hopes, by diligent attention, to merit public patronage. He flatters himself that those who have tried his performance in that line, (while in Georgetown, twelve years since,) will need no other recommendation therein. Orders from the city and country will be thankfully received and executed with promptitude. His materials being well selected, ensures to his patrons moderate terms.

April 24, 1810. 1 3 w.

The STATE of MARYLAND.

In Council.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. C S. CONIG having produced to this Board an Exequator, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Vice-Consul from his Majesty the King of Sweden for the state of Maryland, to reside in or near the city of Baltimore—ORDERED, That the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

GIVEN in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

EDWD: LLOYD.

By the Governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

—

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

C. S. CONIG Esquire, having produced to me his commission as Vice-Consul of His Swedish Majesty for the state of Maryland, to reside in or near the city of Baltimore, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States to the Vice-Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the United States there is no agreement for the regulation of the Consular functions.

IN testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the city of Washington, the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

—

ORDERED, That the foregoing be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks, successively, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, The Whig and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, and the Star at Easton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

1

Pottery.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have now on hands at their manufactory, about 200 yards over Gay-street, or Griffith's bridge, a large and general assortment of EARTHEN WARE, of the first quality, highly glazed, and nicely polished, amongst which are, 400 dozen milk pans, also Moody ware, & square dishes, nice for baking in, all of which will be sold at the established prices. Any orders left with either of the Messrs. BARBERS, Annapolis, or N. S. JONES, No. 12, Bowley's wharf, will be thankfully received and carefully attended to.

JOHN KECHLINE, & Co.

Baltimore, April 19, 1810. 8 w.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Francis Darnall*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, on or before the twenty-fifth day of October next, or they will not be entitled to any benefit from the said estate.

MARGARET DARNALL, } Execu-
J. TONGUE, } tors.

April 20, 1810. 1 m 13 6.

The Subscriber

HAS A

Quantity of Salt Beef,

OF inferior quality, on hand, which he will sell low for Cash, at his store near the Dock.

JOSEPH SANDS.

Annapolis, March 27, 1810. 5

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will *expose* to *Public Sale*, on THURSDAY, the 10th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at his late dwelling, at the head of West river,

ALL the personal estate of *Archibald Chisholm*, late of said county, deceased, consisting of Negroes, Stock, Plantation utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a new well toned Piano Forte, a second hand Spinet in good order, Shop Tools for Cabinet and Turning Businesses, &c.

A credit of three months will be given for all sums above ten dollars; for all sums not exceeding ten dollars the cash to be paid.

Notes, bearing interest from the day of sale, with good and approved security, will be required of all those who purchase on credit.

WILLSON WATERS, Adm'r.

April 18, 1810. 2 3w.

Public Sale.

Will be offered, at *Public Sale*, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, at the subscriber's farm, in Rhode River Neck, called *Gresham's*, the following property:—

ONE hundred and twenty barrels of Indian corn, several plough horses, mules, work oxen, cows and calves, and a number of other cattle, sheep, hogs, and plantation utensils of every kind, household and kitchen furniture. The terms of sale will be four months credit, the purchasers to give notes, with approved securities, for sums over ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock and continue until all is sold.

JOSEPH JENIFER.

April 10, 1810. 3 X 3w.

FARMER

WILL stand this season, to cover mares, at Newington Rope Walk on Mondays and Tuesdays, at Rawlings's tavern on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and at Linthicum's store, near Mr. Osborn Williams's, on Fridays and Saturdays, at the moderate price of one and a half barrels of corn for each mare, and twelve and a half cents to the groom; the corn to be delivered at either of the above stands on or before the first day of December next, otherwise four dollars must be paid—Three dollars cash, sent with the mare, will be received in lieu.

Farmer is out of the dam of Post-Boy, full sixteen hands high, got by a country horse, well formed, and is a sure foal getter.

The season will commence on the 16th of April. HENRY JOHNSON.

P. S. All possible attention will be paid to the mares sent, but no responsibility for accidents. H. J.

April 13, 1810. 2 6w.

Notice.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the first Monday in May next, at the city of Annapolis, and will sit for twenty days thereafter, to hear appeals, and make transfers.

Annapolis, March 28, 1810. 4

Notice.

THE subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, has obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of RACHEL HARWOOD, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of October next, otherwise, by law, they may be excluded.

OS: S. HARWOOD, Ex'r.

April 10, 1810. 3 X 3w

The Subscriber

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by captain *James Thomas*, and lately by Mr. *William Brewer*, where he intends keeping a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. All those who may favour him with their company, may depend on his best endeavours to give general satisfaction. 3 X WILLIAM TUCK.

Annapolis, April 10, 1810. 3w*

Notice.

THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, and on Fishing creek, have constrained him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on the same.

24 X JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

Laws of Maryland.

A FEW copies of the LAWS OF MARYLAND for sale at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. Price 1 doll. 50 cts.

New and Cheap Goods.

GIDEON WHITE,

BEGS leave to state to his Friends and the Public, that he has just received a handsomely varied SELECTION OF GOODS, many of which he feels a pleasure in stating are upon better than ordinary terms—

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Superfine ⅞ Chintzes assorted,	India Muslins assorted
¾ India Chintzes,	Brown and white Plastillas,
Calicoes, — some of which are very low priced,	Creas, Dowlas and Ticklenburgs,
⅝ and ¾ Cambric Muslins.	Osnabrigs and Hessians,
Shirting Cambrics & long Cloaths,	Madrass and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Corded and Cambric Dimities,	Long and short Nankeens,
Plaid, purple and pink Ginghams,	English patent ditto,
Marseilles fashionable Waistcoating,	Cotton Stockings,
India Dimities,	India Diaper Tablecloths,
Cotton Cassimers,	Irish ¾ Diaper,
York Stripes,	Scotch Ticking,
Seersuckers, Didsoys,	American ditto,
Silk Shawls,	Knives and Forks,
Cambric ditto,	Coarse and fine Hats,
Coarse and superfine Checks,	Wrought and Cut Nails
	Cotton & Wool Cards
	Powder and Shot,

WITH AN

ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Imperial, Young and Old Hyson Tea,	Loaf & Brown Sugar,
Souchong ditto,	Old Spirit,
Coffee,	W. India and N. E. Rum,
Chocolate,	Whiskey, Soap and
Pepper,	Candles, &c &c.

The above articles being laid in on the best terms, he will be enabled to sell at very reduced prices, as he is determined to sell BARGAINS for CASH, or in barter for TOBACCO.

Annapolis, April 17, 1810. 2

Seth Sweetser,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his Customers in particular, for past favours in the line of his business. He has a good assortment of work on hand, and the usual credit will be given to punctual customers.

Those that have accounts standing more than twelve months are requested to call and settle them by paying the money or giving their note.

N. B. He has received an assortment of Ladies Morocco Slippers of the latest fashions and best quality, and Mens, Boys and Children's Shoes, from Baltimore and Boston, which he flatters himself he can sell on better terms for Cash than any yet sold. Rips mended gratis. S. S.

April 18, 1810. 2

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Richard Green*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, according to law, and those in any manner indebted, to make immediate payment to

THOMAS WOODFIELD, Ex'tr.

April 14, 1810. 2

Negroes for Sale.

A LIKELY, Healthy, Young Lad, about eighteen years of age, and several Girls from thirteen to fifteen years old.

BENNETT DARNALL.

April 16 h. 1810. 2 3 *

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON, deceased, are requested to produce them, authenticated, and lodge them in the chancery office before the first day of June next.

AND. WARFIELD, Trustee.

April 10, 1810 3 X

Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at its next session, for the benefit of the law for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the supplements thereto.

3 X URIAH MEAD.

April 5, 1810. w3*.

Notice.

DOCTOR SHAAFF is constrained to make a serious call on all those *long* indebted to him for payment of their accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection, with authority, in cases where it may be necessary, to enforce payment. 10

Annapolis, February 20, 1810.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

RESIGNATION.

BORN to live a life of trial,
Keen the bosom pangs of mine ;
Drinking deep in sorrow's phial,
Earthly comforts I resign.
I'm the dupe of disappointment,
At my touch does wealth recoil ;
Splendid fashion, gay refinement
Claim from me no thought of toil.
For afflictions, I can bear them,
Nor complain my fate's severe,
When I view and oft compare them
With the woes that others bear.
While misfortune's path I travel,
And its various terrors brave,
Death I think with me will level
Potentates within the grave.
Life's sharp contest soon is over,
Soon the dream of bliss is fled,
Then alike beneath one cover,
Rich and poor are overspread.
Let the rich pursue a treasure
Worthless as the sordid dust,
'Tis the poor man's only treasure
To be thought both GOOD and JUST.
But let sorrows thick assail me,
Showers of sad distress descend,
Only when my life shall fail me,
Be, O God, my faithful friend.

TO MISS ———.

AS on your burning lip I breath'd
The sweet, the sad, the fond farewell,
Around my neck your arms you wreath'd,
And wrapt me in their seraph spell ;

Your heart, I sigh'd, is warmly mine—
And will it thus for ever glow ?
And will you thus for ever twine,
As thus you twine around me now ?

You threw on me your speaking eyes,
And blush'd your love upon my breast ;
I heard your soften'd accents rise,
To tell me all I wished confest.

But, dearest idol of my soul,
You knew not then what you had said,
You knew not then the flood tide-roll
Must ebb its wave and leave its bed :

For when the heart is lapt in pleasure,
And all we feel is warmly felt,
We dream in fondness o'er our treasure,
And never think the dream will melt.

Yes ! Time will undetected steal
The throb, the blush, the smile of love,
And bid your heart in chilness feel
A chill you'd sworn it ne'er should prove.

Sigh not that love must cease to live—
We'll love, my dear, while love will last ;
And what the future will not give,
We'll snatch in memory from the past.

FABLE OF THE PARROT.

A PARROT of beautiful hue,
Was kept by a lady, of late,
And long was Poll nourish'd and grew,
Contented and pleas'd with her state.

Her cage with fine gold was inlaid ;
Her food was the whitest of bread,
And when night did the welkin o'ershade,
The softest of down was her bed.

Thus many a summer she past,
In happiness, splendour and glee,
Till tir'd of dependence, at last,
Poor Poll often sigh'd to be free.

One fine rosy morn, in the spring,
The door of her cage open stood,
And Poll, with a fluttering wing,
Escap'd to a neighbouring wood.

The birds of the grove throng around,
The beautiful stranger to view,
The hills with their praises resound,
The vallies the echo renew.

Poll hears their applause with delight ;
Of her beauty and wit she grows vain—
When lo ! by a ravenous kite,
She is seiz'd and destroy'd on the plain.

MORAL.

Thus thoughtless *maids*, who love from home,
In quest of flattery to roam,
Shall find when caution is too late,
Their virtue meet the Parrot's fate.

THE LOVER CURED.

YOUNG Damon, with a lover's stare,
Eyed Phillis o'er and o'er,
And sure, said he, a form so fair
Was never seen before.

I love that eye, so soft and meek ;
And who can e'er withstand
The lovely dimples of thy cheek,
The whiteness of thy hand.

O give me but a lock of hair,
(He said with ravish'd eyes)
That on my finger I may wear,
And kiss the sacred prize.

What female could withstand the shock ?
The yielding fair submits,
Poor Damon clip'd his favourite lock,
And found it full of——NITS !

AGRICULTURAL.

—AGRICULTURE—

" The first of Arts, source of Domestic ease,
" Pride of the Land, and Patron of the Seas."

From the American Daily Advertiser.

The following communication, to the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, is published, to invite information, for the purpose of destroying the pests therein mentioned. Also to call the attention of our farmers to a most dangerous invader, which has been suffered to spread through our country, to a degree highly alarming.

SODDY-TOUGH GRASS LEYS.

Star, Hyacinthe and Blue Bottle.

I TROUBLE the society with subjects, in some degree connected with my communication on *Wild Garlic*. If the success of my tillage invites imitation, and inquiry is excited on the other subjects, my objects will be obtained. Perhaps the benefits of the one, and the misfortunes of the other, are more general, than my opportunities have enabled me to know.

In the autumn of 1808, I ploughed my little trench field, in which I raised the hemp, (mentioned in our memoirs, page 244) from 5 to 7 inches deep. The sod was tough, and the surface much bound. I treated it as I have been accustomed to deal with similar soddy leys. I harrowed it frequently in the fall, and in open weather in the winter, in the direction of the furrows, to expose the Garlic, and fill all openings admitting too great influxes of air. To close them, and consolidate the mass, I rolled it well ; and thus it laid through the winter. The *Spikey Roller*, an implement too little known, or used, in this country, and without which no farmer of heavy or clay lands can do justice to his husbandry, would have been the best for this operation, though in light lands it is only occasionally used, or required.

Those who do not follow my practice in old leys nearly broken up, object to *fall ploughing* ; because, in the spring, after they have fall ploughed, they *cross plough*, and turn up the sod, with all its pests and adhesion. This I never do—but harrow it well and often ; (sometimes with a harrow with numerous *hoes* instead of *tines*) for my spring crop. I marked out the field in squares for Indian corn, & planted at the usual time, not disturbing the sod, except in a small part of the field hereafter mentioned. The corn, thus treated, does not, at first, grow so vigorously as in the common way. But as soon as the roots have penetrated the rotting sod, and mixed with the purifying vegetable matter, the plant is wonderfully rapid in its increase ; and in its improvement in colour and vigour.—When the corn requires ploughing, the sod is completely decayed ; and becomes a manure.

I was truly mortified, by the discovery in this field, of a new enemy, which defies all my efforts to subdue it. Mixed with some *compost*, formed in part of the cleanings of my garden, which had been spread several years, were a few bulbs of that most destructive and unconquerable pest, the *Star Hyacinthe* or *Wake-o-Days*, as it is vulgarly termed—from which the increase has become ruinously great. It has resisted two winter exposures ; and I can now pick off the bulbs unhurt, from the surface of the field ; although those of the Garlic are destroyed in their immediate vicinity. I have left no endeavours for their extermination untried. Intermixed with them, are many of the garden *Blue Bottle*, also a nuisance almost as indestructible though not so prolific. It is dangerous to mix the cleanings or offals of gardens with composts intended for the fields. Flowers, innocent and grateful to the parterre, are often pests in the field. But the one now mentioned does not always thus originate. I have brought this subject into view, to *gain* more than *give* information. On inquiry I am told, that thousands of acres through our country are rendered worthless, by this agriculturally vile and mischevious plant. I know nothing but *paring* and *burning*, that will subdue this foe.—This I should have done, but my public engagements at the proper season abstracted me from such employment. This practice being unknown here, I wished personally to superintend it, to prevent (as much as in me lay) failure exciting prejudices against it.

In the spring 1809, I determined not to be outdone ; and took the resolution to *hand weed* an acre, of the worst part of my field. I turned in the plough ; and had a man, to lead boys, in hand weeding after the plough and harrow ; but could not get through above half the acre. From this I collected, in repeated ploughings and harrowings, at least *one hundred and fifty bushels* of *bulbs* ; estimated on a computation of the loads of a measured cart body. I should have persevered ; but the boys grew tired, and abandoned the task.

Until my disaster, I had no idea of the extent, to which this destroyer had spread its ravages. I hear of it from numerous quarters of the old settlements of our state. It has even been *indulged* in grass grounds and meadows. Those who admired its insidiously modest and bloomy whiteness, did not perceive the ruinous pleasure they enjoyed. It exhausts far beyond *Garlic* ; though it does not nauseate the crops.—Meadows and fields, once fertile and productive, are rendered by it barren and worthless. I earnestly wish that our farmers would take the alarm, in due time to arrest the progress of this very destructive plant, which has hitherto been too much overlooked and disregarded. All I can do, until I pursue further means and experiments, which I shall not omit, is to give solemn warning.

In my attempts to detach the roots from my field, and assist the weeders by frequent stirrings of the plough and harrow, I have a confirmation of the usefulness of my practice of rotting the sod. In the spot so often ploughed, the old vegetation dried and perished uselessly ; and the Indian corn was strikingly inferior to that on the rest of the field. The whole crop, although at first unpromising, was abundant, and exceeded the general rate of crops of my tenants and neighbours. The season was not very favourable for corn. My field remained remarkable clean and free from weeds—an advantage attending this mode of treating soddy grass grounds. The cornstalks having been carried into the barn-yard for manure, the field is now winter-fallowed and limed, in preparation for field pease, potatoes and other ameliorating crops, to precede wheat. It is in fine tilth ; and all the former cover of grasses, and other common vegetation (with the exception before stated) entirely rotted, and mixed throughout the soil, mellowed by the culture, and very promising in its colour and loose texture. The Garlic, I do not fear ; but too many of the other bulbs remain to annoy me. An early *spring ploughing* will, under its present fitness for it, be highly serviceable, and complete the tilth. This will now do as much good, as one immediately succeeding the first ploughing would have done mischief.

RICHARD PETERS.

Belmont, Feb. 19, 1810.

To the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

April 2d, 1810.—Several clusters of the *Star Hyacinthe*, which have been exposed on a flat stone (with no earth but the small portion which adhered to them) to all the winter frosts, are now vigorously shooting ; uninjured by all the past inclemencies of the season.

R. PETERS.

From the Freeman's Journal.

To the Lovers of Agriculture.

REPEATED attempts in the propagation of the so called *Chinese Oil Radish*, Raphanus sativus Chinensis, have been attended with such good success as to induce the subscriber to think a communication of it not unworthy the attention of such persons as may feel desirous, through the encouragement of his experiments and improvements, to be serviceable to this country.—In China this plant is raised for its seed, of which it yields great quantities. This seed is so rich that it produces above one half its weight in oil, it answers every purpose of olive oil, and has this preference, that the same quantity burns six hours longer, nor will it freeze in winter. Before extracting the oil it is adviseable that the seed should have lain at least half a year, and, if then cold pressed for the first time, will yield oil superior to any known. As in burning it, it generates a very fine soot, the Chinese catch the same in large funnels, and, with the assistance of gum, prepare that invaluable Indian Ink, which in vain in Europe is attempted to be imitated from lamp-black.

In different trials in Germany, (where it has but lately been introduced) as also in N. Carolina, during the years 1807 and 1808, to raise this plant, the subscriber has never failed of success, with little or no trouble, as well as afterwards in extracting the oil ; and when it is considered what vast sums are yearly sent to other countries for this valuable commodity, the benefits attending its introduction here need no comment.

A GERMAN.

Small parcels of seed may be had gratis on application to Mr. Ch. Dav. Sensman, at Nazareth, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, (letters post paid) or at No. 123, North Third-street, Philadelphia.

*** Printers desirous of favouring the cause of agriculture will accelerate their laudable intentions by inserting the above.

ANECDOTE.

A CERTAIN secretary, having been worsted in an argument, by a certain minister, endeavoured to revenge himself upon his antagonist, in whispers addressed to a third person. "He is very far from a wise man" said the secretary—"*True*," replied the ambassador, who overheard the remark, "*I may be very far from a wise man*," but I certainly am *very near a fool*."

ANNAPOLIS :

WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1810.

[*Omitted last Week for want of Room.*]

MERINO SHEEP.

A FEW days ago two men from Connecticut passed through Pittsburg with 15 Merino sheep they had purchased from Dr. Bass, of Butler county, which they were taking home for the purpose of increasing the stock of those valuable animals. Although col. Humphrey's of that state, has more Merinos than are in the United States besides, yet these men inform that it is impossible to purchase one from him, having such an extensive woollen manufactory to supply with their valuable fleece. They paid Dr. Bass upwards of four thousand dollars for fifteen, and say they could readily get one thousand dollars a piece for them in Connecticut, so great a value do the people of that state put upon them.

[*Tree of Liberty.*]

Vaccination of Sheep.

The good effects of vaccination on sheep has been proved in Russia. On the estate of Count Romanzoff, above 3,000 sheep were inoculated with the Cow-pox, and thus preserved from a contagious distemper, which proved mortal among the neighbouring districts, and even in the place where the experiment was made to those sheep which were not inoculated.

The fine OX fed by *Lawrence Seckel*, Esquire, exhibited in the Cattle Show last week, and sold on Saturday last, at the Hall No. 20, weighed as follows, to wit :

Fore quarters,	476½
and	476
Hind quarters,	362½
	352½
	1667½ neat beef.
Tallow	234
Hide	125
Whole weight,	2026½

And, as was expected, proved to be the *largest* ever *raised and fed* in Pennsylvania. The cattle of the eastern states, being of the Flanders breed, are larger than those of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, but are not equal in value, either for the yoke, or as beef.

[*Phil. pap. April* 10.]

A son of Mr. Charles Stewart, of Sedgwick, (Mass.) was employed a few days since in falling trees, one of which in descending lodged at the top, which caused it to split from the stump, and completely wedged him between the falling tree and another. In this distressing situation his loud cries rent the air, which were heard at several miles distance, but were not recognized as signals of distress. During his confinement, nearly 4 hours, he had the presence of mind to fix something to the neck of his faithful dog, on which he put some blood. The dog went home but his badge was not perceived, until Mr. Stewart, alarmed at his son's long absence, set out for the woods, when the dog evinced evident demonstrations of joy, by alternately running before, returning and fawning. When he was discovered by his father he was speechless. He was immediately liberated and after procuring a sleigh removed home. His thigh bone was much fractured. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The following article is from a Nashville paper, and will evince the growing prosperity of the western country.

In no instance we believe our enemies can shew an example of prosperity equal to the little town of Nashville, which 31 years ago was uninhabited and not a white person within less than 200 miles. The value of the real property assessed by the commissioners, is given for the last year at 359,208 38 cents. & the population cannot be short of 3000. Among whom are 5 shoemakers, 11 journeymen and 7 apprentices ; 5 tailors, 8 journeymen ; 5 cabinetmakers, 8 journeymen ; 3 saddlers, 6 journeymen ; 5 blacksmiths, 14 journeymen ; 18 merchants ; 5 tavernkeepers ; 10 lawyers ; 5 doctors ; 8 carpenters, 11 journeymen ; 3 bricklayers, 10 journeymen ; 1 hatter ; 3 silversmiths, 1 nailor, 5 journeymen ; 3 bakers ; 2 turners ; 3 carriagemakers ; 2 tinners ; 2 coopers ; 1 gunsmith ; 120 white polls and 552 negroes.

SAWING OF WOOD.

Mr. Charles Forbes, of New-Bedford, has invented a machine for sawing wood. "A boy 12 years old can saw as fast as two men with a common crosscut saw."

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—*Two Dollars per Annum.*